

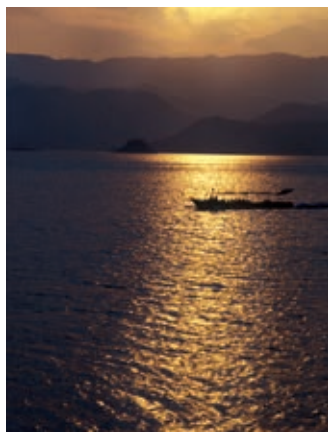
Tak

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TAK TAK





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Namtok Pha Wai

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Chedi Yutthahatthi or the Chedi in Honour of King Ramkhamhaeng the Great

Tak

Mueang Tak is a province in the lower North of Thailand. Its former name was “Mueang Rahaeng.” In the past, Mon (the Burmese people) lived here; evidence of Mon arts still remains. The Mon town was originally located at Amphoe Ban Tak. It was established before the Sukhothai period. The town was an important gateway to the west during the Sukhothai period. Four great kings who had their army stay here are also associated with Tak; namely King Ramkhamhaeng the Great, King Naresuan the Great, King Narai the Great, and King Taksin the Great. During the Rattanakosin era, King Rama II had a royal command to move Tak town from the right to the left bank of the Ping River in Tambon Ban Rahaeng; it has been established there up to the present.

Tak is about 426 kilometres from Bangkok, covering an area of 10,254,156 rai. Its geographical features are mountains and forests. This province has many national parks with pristine forest and nature, such as Taksin Maharat National Park, Mae Moei National Park, Lan Sang National Park, and Namtok Pha Charoen National Park. In addition, there are waterfalls - Namtok Thi Lo Su and Namtok Thi Lo Re - that adventure lovers and those who favour whitewater rafting must come to visit. Besides natural beauty, this province is famous for its produce, both flowers and fruits. Its large Thapthim fruit (pomegranate) is now very popular.

Administration

Tak is administratively divided into 9 districts; namely, Amphoe Mueang Tak, Amphoe Ban Tak, Amphoe Wang Chao, Amphoe Sam Ngao, Amphoe Mae Sot, Amphoe Mae Ramat,

Amphoe Phop Phra, Amphoe Tha Song Yang, and Amphoe Umphang

Boundary

- North : borders Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai, Lamphun, and Lampang.
- East : borders Sukhothai.
- West : borders The Republic of the Union of Myanmar, with the border line of the Moei River and the Thanon Thong Chai Mountain Range.
- South : borders Uthai Thani, Nakhon Sawan, Kamphaeng Phet and Kanchanaburi.

Distance from Amphoe Mueang Tak to Nearby Districts:

Amphoe Ban Tak	22 kilometres
Amphoe Wang Chao	38 kilometres
Amphoe Sam Ngao	56 kilometres
Amphoe Mae Sot	86 kilometres
Amphoe Mae Ramat	120 kilometres
Amphoe Phop Phra	135 kilometres
Amphoe Tha Song Yang	170 kilometres
Amphoe Umphang	251 kilometres

Distance from Amphoe Mueang Tak to Nearby Provinces:

Kamphaeng Phet	68 kilometres
Sukhothai	79 kilometres
Phichit	157 kilometres
Nakhon Sawan	185 kilometres
Amphoe Mae Sariang (Mae Hong Son)	280 kilometres

HOW TO GET THERE

By car: From Bangkok, take Highway No. 1 (Phahonyothin Road) and switch to Highway No. 32 (Asian Highway). Drive through Pratu

Nam Phra-in, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Ang Thong, Sing Buri, and Chai Nat. After arriving in Nakhon Sawan, turn left to Highway No. 1. Travel through Kamphaeng Phet and head for Tak. The total distance of 426 kilometres takes around 5.5 hours.

By Bus: The Transport Company Limited offers a daily bus service between Bangkok and Tak during 5.30 a.m.-1.00 p.m. and 4.30 p.m.-10.00 p.m., and between Bangkok and Mae Sot during 8.00 a.m.-7.00 p.m. For further information, contact the Northern Bus Terminal (Chatuchak) or Mo Chit Mai, Tel. 1490, 0 2936 2852-66 www.transport.co.th and Mae Sot Bus Terminal, Tel. 0 5556 3435 For a private bus run transportation agencies; Tanjit Tour Company provides buses between Tak-Bangkok at 09.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 04.30 p.m., and 10.00 p.m. For further information, please contact Tel. 0 5551 1307. Cherdchai Tour Co., Ltd. provides buses between Tak-Bangkok daily at 09.00 a.m. and 10.00 p.m., and Bangkok-Tak daily at 01.00 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. For further information, please contact Tel. 0 5551 1054 and Bangkok office Tel. 0 2936 0199.

By Plane: There is no direct flight to Tak. Thai Airways offers a flight between Bangkok-Phitsanulok. Tel. 0 2356 1111 www.thaiairways.com or Bangkok Airways offers a flight between Bangkok-Sukhothai Tel. 0 2265 5678, 0 2265 5555 www.bangkokair.com. Then, take a bus further to Tak.

The Transport Company Limited and private operators offer air-conditioned and ordinary bus services between Amphoe Mae Sot (Tak) to Kamphaeng Phet, Nakhon Sawan,

Phitsanulok, Amphoe Lom Sak (Phetchabun), Lampang, Phayao, Chiang Mai, Amphoe Mae Sai (Chiang Rai), Amphoe Chum Phae (Khon Kaen), and Amphoe Bo Rai (Chanthaburi). For further information, contact Tak Provincial Bus Terminal, Tel. 0 5551 1057; Thai Pattanakit Transport Co., Ltd. (Greenbus Thailand) provides buses between Mae Sot-Chiang Rai-Mae Sai at 06.00 a.m. and 08.00 a.m. Phetprasert Co., Ltd. with 2 routes: the first route is between Mae Sot-Tak-Kamphaeng Phet-Chachoengsao-Chon Buri-Trat-Laem Ngop daily at 07.15 a.m., 5.30 p.m., and 8.30 p.m. and the second route is between Mae Sot-Tak-Phitsanulok-Khon Kaen-Mukdahan daily at 06.30 p.m. and 07.30 p.m. For further information, please contact Tel. 0 5553 3654, 08 6445 1455, 0 5556 3883.

ATTRACTIONS

Amphoe Mueang Tak

Si Maharat City Pillar Shrine (ศาลหลักเมือง สีมหาราช)

This shrine is located at the foot of Kittikhachon Bridge, before reaching the town of Tak. According to historical evidence, Tak was an ancient town before the Sukhothai period. Four kings who were named the 'Great' had their army stay here. King Ramkhamhaeng the Great had an elephant-back fight with Khun Samchon the ruler of Chot town. King Naresuan the Great led his army back to the Thai kingdom through Tak abruptly after he declared independence at the town of Khraeng. King Narai the Great led his army to defeat northern head towns and had Wat Phra Narai built (this temple is now at the foot of Kittikhachon Bridge. King Taksin the Great was formerly a royally-appointed ruler of Tak town. A shrine was established in 1992 to



King Taksin the Great Shrine

commemorate the royal grace of the four great kings as well as be a public-spirit centre of the people of Tak.

King Taksin the Great Shrine (ศาลสมเด็จพระเจ้าตากสินมหาราช)

This shrine is located on Charotwithithong Road near the TAT Tak. Initially, the shrine was in Wat Doi Khao Kaeo on the river bank opposite the town. In 1947, the people in the town considered that the existing shrine did not receive appropriate honour, they, therefore, built a new shrine and commissioned the Fine Arts Department to sculpture an over life-size statue of King Taksin the Great in a sitting position with a sword across his lap. At the base



Wat Bot Mani Si Bunrueang

of the statue, a description reads King Taksin the Great, 1734-1782: 48 years old. People usually pay homage to this shrine.

Wat Bot Mani Si Bunrueang (วัดโบสถ์มณีศรีบุญเรือง)

This temple is located at Ban Rommani, Taksin Road, Tambon Nong Luang. It was built in 1858 and renovated in 1990. The Ubosot (ordination hall) was built during the reign of King Rama IV. Mural paintings in the Ubosot are very beautiful. There is a Mon-styled pagoda that enshrines the Buddha's relics in its umbrella-shaped top. The Wihan or Vihara hall houses the magnificent principal Buddha image called 'Luangpho Phutthamon,' which was built during the

Sukhothai period around the 14th Century A.D.

Wat Doi Khoi Khao Kaeo or Wat Phrachao Tak (วัดดอยข่อยเขาแก้ว หรือวัดพระเจ้าตาก)

The temple is located on the bypass route Cho. 3, Tambon Mae Tho, about 250 metres from the west bank of the Ping River. While being the ruler of Tak, King Taksin the Great or Phraya Tak tried his luck at this temple by throwing a bell hammer to hit the glass bowl that was placed five wa away. His prayer was that if the hammer hit and broke only the middle section of the bowl, without causing damage to other parts, he would be blessed with great merit and grace to become the protector of people. After he threw the hammer, it really hit the bowl as he wished. The Buddhist devotees who joined the merit making at the temple witnessed the event and news was spread that Phraya Tak had great merit and wondrous grace. Following trying his luck, he gave one crystal ball to be attached to the top of the pagoda in this temple. The other ball was given to government officials, merchants and the people to be placed at the top of the pagoda in Wat Klang Suan Dokmai. After several years past, the balls were lost since the pagoda tops broke and collapsed. According to a chronicle, on his second trip to Chiang Mai in 1774, King Taksin (Somdet Phrachao Krung Thonburi) visited the abbot of Wat Doi Khoi Khao Kaeo and talked about the balls used in trying his luck. This temple was presumed to be built during the Ayutthaya period. The important ancient places are the Ubosot (ordination hall) with double-slab-boundary stones signifying royal patronage, the Buddha's footprint in the Ubosot, and two Chedis (pagodas) where the ashes of King Taksin

the Great's father and mother are contained. The temple was registered as an ancient monument, as published in the Royal Gazette Volume 52, Section 75, dated 8 March, 1935.

Wat Somdet Phra Narai Maharat (วัดสมเด็จ พระนารายณ์มหาราช)

on Noen Khao Kaeo, Tambon Mae Tho. It is assumed that this temple was built by a king because the ruins of an Ubosot were found with double monastic boundaries and Kamphaeng Kaeo boundary wall. The inside of the wall was made into many small holes on all 4 sides. These holes are for lamps similar to the Phra Narai Ratchaniwet Palace in Lop Buri. In 1922, when Prince Damrong Rajanupab travelled along the Ping River to Khao Kaeo, he went to inspect and found the lamp holes on the wall around the Phra Ubosot. Therefore, it is supposed that King Narai the Great must have had the temple built in order to celebrate the victory from the battle with Chiang Mai in 1662. The remains of the Phra Ubosot and boundary wall indicated the skills of Ayutthaya's school of artisans.

Wat Mani Banphot Worawihan (วัดมณีบรรพตวรวิหาร)

This temple is located on Highway No. 1, on a hill near Tak Hospital. It is a provincial royal monastery and an example temple of development. It has an angular Mon-styled Chedi (pagoda) with 16 indented corners at the back. Inside the Ubosot (ordination hall), there is a portrait of King Rama V royally given to this temple, and a Buddha image "Phra Phuttharup Saengthong." This 30-inch-lap wide Buddha image of the Chiang Saen period was removed from a deserted temple in Tambon Mae Tuen,



Wat Sitalaram or Wat Nam Hak

Amphoe Mae Ramat, in 1930. It is considered as the sacred Buddha image of Tak town.

Wat Sitalaram or Wat Nam Hak (วัดสีตลาราม หรือวัดน้ำหัก)

This ancient temple is located at Ban Chin, Taksin Road, Tambon Rahaeng. In the past, the Ping River which was to the west of the temple had whirlpools. During the run-off season, powerful currents from the Mae Tho Creek diverted the Ping River to flow against the temple's pier. That is why the temple is also called 'Wat Nam Hak' (Nam Hak literally means diverted water). Later, the river banks were extended. Consequently, the river changed its course and no more whirlpools were seen. This



Trok Ban Chin

temple is in a shady and pleasant atmosphere. The Ubosot (ordination hall) and a wooden building were built in the European style of art. The ordination hall once burnt and rebuilt has a wood-carved gallery in the front and houses a Buddha image of the Ayutthaya period.

Trok Ban Chin (ตรอกบ้านจีน)

This place is near Wat Sitalaram. Until the extension of the Ping River, the area had been a trading area and on a distribution route of goods and consumption products from the Pho estuary in Nakhon Sawan to Ban Tha Chin. At present, rarely-seen ancient Thai-styled teak houses stand to welcome visitors.

Wat Khao Tham (วัดเขาถ้ำ)

This temple is located in Ban Phae, Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Mai Ngam, off Highway No. 1 to the left turn at Km. 423 for around 900 metres. It was built in 1894. There is a scattering of natural rock formations in complex layers. An entrance to the cave features a high hill of 70 metres. Inside the temple, there is the Lord Buddha's footprint, Phra Sangkatchai, and Kwan Yin (Goddess of Mercy). Luangpho Thanchai, the stucco Buddha image sculptured within one day, is housed in the Ubosot (ordination hall). There is a Chedi (pagoda) atop the hill overlooking Tak town. Every year after Songkran Day, the traditional fair "Up the Hill to Wat Khao Tham" is held. There is merit making by offering alms to Buddhist monks and bathing the Lord Buddha's footprint on Thai New Year's Day.

Walking Street, Flowering and Decorative Plant Market (ถนนคนเดิน ตลาดนัดไม้ดอกไม้ประดับ)

at the Hall of Fame area. Open every Saturday from 7.00 a.m.-1.00 p.m. The vendors will sell flowering and decorative plants, orchids, and lots of seedlings along the Ping riverside. Besides the lifestyle of Tak's people, there is also the hanging bridge that extends between Tak city and Ban Pa Mamuang. Tourists can wander and see the sight of the Ping River, which is possibly the most beautiful river in Thailand.

Amphoe Ban Tak

It was once a city of Tak and an important gateway to the west of the Kingdom of Sukhothai. During the reign of King Thammaracha in the Ayutthaya period, the city of Tak was moved to the right bank of the Ping River, opposite



Wat Phra Borommathat

the present location of Tak town. Thus, most attractions in Amphoe Ban Tak are ancient places. Amphoe Ban Tak is located on Highway No. 1, around 22 kilometres from Amphoe Mueang Tak to the north. Visitors can also follow Highway No. 1107 parallel to the west bank of the Ping River to Amphoe Ban Tak; the total distance is around 25 kilometres.

Wat Phra Borommathat (วัดพระบรมธาตุ)

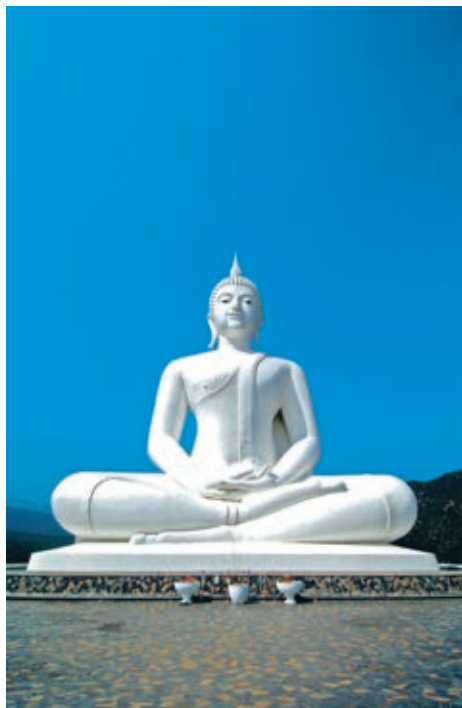
located in Tambon Ko Taphao, this ancient temple underwent several renovations. The Ubosot (ordination hall) has a beautifully

carved-wooden door. Its pediment and gable roof are also woodcarving. The gilded carved windows depict the history of Lord Buddha. The stair's heads feature Nagas (serpents). The old Wihan (image hall) has a high ceiling with double tiers, and is well equipped with ventilation channels so that it is cool inside. A gilded stucco Buddha image is housed in the Wihan. Furthermore, there is another ancient hall with woodcarving that is worth a visit. This temple is among the ones of great archaeological value.

To get there: From Amphoe Mueang Tak, follow Highway No. 1107 (Tak-Ban Tak route) for around 35 kilometres and take a left turn to Highway No. 1175 for around 1 kilometre; the temple is on your left.

Chedi Yutthahatthi or the Chedi in Honour of King Ramkhamhaeng the Great (เจดีย์ยุทธหัตถี หรือเจดีย์เฉลิมพระเกียรติพ่อขุนรามคำแหงมหาราช)

Being commonly called by villagers as Chedi Chon Chang (a pagoda of an elephant back fight), the Chedi is located on Doi Chang in Tambon Ko Taphao. Doi Chang is a small hill away from the north of Doi Phrathat. Built in the Sukhothai period over 700 years ago, this Sukhothai-styled artwork stands on a cement square base of 12 metres in width. The indented square-shaped relic chamber is 16 metres high, with the upper indented square part to its lotus bud-shaped finial under the umbrella. There are traces of repair over the past time, but the pagoda still remains in its original form. The square base of the lotus bud-shaped spire has beautiful stucco of a lion's face; the design on the northern side is still perfect while broken



Wat Phra Phutthabat Doi Lon

images appear on other sides of the base. The pagoda is mostly covered with lichen. It will be cleaned and decorated when the fair to pay homage to the Buddha's relics of Ban Tak is coming.

Wat Phra Phutthabat Doi Lon
(วัดพระพุทธรบาทดอยโล้น)

at Mu 3, Tambon Thong Fa, is a forest temple for practice, with an atmosphere of shady trees and mountain. There are many objects of interest including Phra Maha Sakaya Muni Si Sanphet, a large Buddha image with beautiful Buddha characteristics 20 metres in length and 38 metres in height across the lap. It is visible

from a distance on the hill. Another attraction is the Buddha's footprint enshrined on a steep mountain inside a Mondop or square building. In the same area, there is also a natural pool which the villagers believe that it is a nectar pool. The legend is if a woman scoops water from this pool, it will dry. But, if a man scoops water instead, the pool will never run out of water. So, in April of every year, after the Songkran Festival, the villagers of Tambon Thong Fa and of Amphoe Ban Tak will organise the fair in which they walk up the hill to pay respect to the Buddha's footprint.

To get there: Take Highway No. 1175 (Ban Tak-Mae Ramat) to the Kilometre 7 marker. Observing the junction plate, turn right to the village for 2.5 kilometres.

Petrified Wood Mai Klay Pen Hin National Park

(อุทยานแห่งชาติไม้กลายเป็นหิน)

This is the largest fossil of plants in Asia, located at Mu 7, Tambon Tak Ok in the national forest reserve of Mae Salit - Pong Daeng. The entrance is at Km. 443 on Highway No. 1 (Phahonyothin Road). To access the site, use a lane opposite Ban Tak Hospital for around 2.5 kilometres. This petrified wood is the largest one ever found in Asia; it is about 20 metres long and 2 metres in diameter. It is a kind of fossil produced by nature by means of soaking decaying plants in ground water which contains silica. During the sedimentation, the replacement of molecules gradually transform the plants into rock without further changes in their form and structure. Petrified wood is usually found in the gravel layer of soil. It was presumed that the formation occurred in the Quaternary Period, about 2 millions years ago. Considering the spread of the existing sedimentary bench, it may be



Petrified Wood

assumed that the formation occurred on an alluvial terrace of the Ping River in the past. Following a period of many changes, the river diverted its course to the present-day location.

Mae Salit Stone Mortar and Production Site

(ครากหินแม่สลิดและแหล่งผลิต)

located on Highway No. 1, (Phahonyothin Road) in front of the Mae Salit Sub-district Administration Office, is the largest granite mortar in Thailand. It is 2.1 metres in diameter, 1.6 metres high and 7,000 kilograms in weight, with a large pestle of 2.1 metres long, 1.35 metres wide and 1,000 kilograms in weight. The fact that the village of San Klang in Tambon Mae Salit is where the famous stone mortar

'Khrok Ang Sila' is made as an OTOP handicraft, is known to a few. During the summer, Tak is the hottest place since it is the largest source of granite in Thailand. The granite found here is of Thailand's best quality. Visitors can buy Tak's granite mortars at shops in front of the Mae Salit Tambon Administration Office on Asian Highway, Amphoe Ban Tak, Tak.

Amphoe Sam Ngao

Pha Sam Ngao (ผาสามเงา)

It is located in Tambon Yan Ri. From Amphoe Mueang Tak, follow Highway No. 1107 and, after passing a junction to Chedi Yutthahatthi, drive on for around 25 kilometres. Or drive along Highway No. 1 to Km. 463 and take a left turn to Bhumibol Dam for around 10 kilometres. Here, in Amphoe Sam Ngao, visitors will see a mountain which is called by the villagers as 'Khao Pha Sam Ngao'. There, three deep holes were carved into the cliff at the mountain foot, and a gilded Buddha image is housed in each of the three niches. A wooden ladder is provided for visitors to worship the Buddha images. Legend has it that Queen Chammathewi, daughter of the King of Lawo, had this place built on her way along the Ping River to rule the city of Hariphunchai or Lamphun.

Wat Chonprathan Rangsarn (วัดชลประทานรังสรรค์)

Located at Mu 3, Ban Chatsan in Tambon Sam Ngao, around 5 kilometres from Bhumibol Dam, this temple was built by the Royal Irrigation Department. Since the construction of Bhumibol Dam caused flooding over the community area of Tambon Ban Na, the villagers were evacuated to the area allocated

by the Department. The temple was established to replace the eight temples which were flooded in 1959; namely, Wat Ban Huai, Wat Si Thae, Wat Don Kaeo, Wat Luang, Wat Tha Duea, Wat Tha Pong, Wat Umwap, and Wat Phrathat Loi. Important items of each of the eight temples which were moved to be maintained in this temple are the Lord Buddha's relics, Phrathat Loi - the sacred relics, the umbrella at the pagoda's top, the three bronze Buddha images called 'Luangpho Thanchai,' bronze Buddha images in different sizes and attitudes, the gilded casket containing Buddha's teachings, wooden cabinets, etc.

Bhumibol Dam or Yanhi Dam (เขื่อนภูมิพล)

It is the first multipurpose dam in Thailand. This large curve-shaped concrete dam is the highest one in Thailand; its height is 154 metres from the base to the top. Built across the Ping River at Kaeo Mountain in Amphoe Sam Ngao, the dam is used for electricity production and irrigation. The river is 207 kilometres long from the dam to Amphoe Hot, Chiang Mai. The area around the dam is used for recreational purposes and as a breeding site of freshwater creatures. Furthermore, there are nature study trails on the river banks above the dam in the national forest reserve of Mae Tuen; they go through deciduous dipterocarp forest, mixed deciduous forest, a variety of rocky mountains, creeks, waterfalls, and reforestation areas. The trails offer an opportunity for visitors to commune with nature as well as promote ecotourism. Rafting: A raft towed by a boat and a cruise service are available on the reservoir for visitors to admire the beauty of nature. The raft or cruise trip goes along attractions, from



Bhumibol Dam or Yanhi Dam

Phra Phutthabat Khao Nam, Ko Valentine, Doi Chaopho Luang, Khao Phra Phutthabat, Tham Ap Nang, Boransathan Kaeng Soi to Doi Tao in Chiang Mai, totalling 204 kilometres. There are private tour companies providing a rafting service: Thong Nathi Company Limited, Bangkok, Tel. 0 2457 3428, 0 2467 2557. For more information, please contact TAT Tak office, Tel. 0 5551 4341-3

Places of Interest in Bhumibol Dam

Ban San Pa Puai Freshwater Fisherman's Village (หมู่บ้านชาวประมงน้ำจืดบ้านสันป่าว้าย)

is a village that was affected by the construction of the Bhumibol Dam. When the land was flooded, the villagers-that did not leave the place-migrated to settle permanently on the hill. This village has no road for cars but uses only boat as a vehicle because the villagers

earn a living by fishing and herding. Nowadays, Ban San Pa Puai Community joins developing the village for the purpose of tourism. The tourists can stay overnight in a homestay in order to study the villagers' way of life; such as, freshwater fishery and simple lifestyle of the villagers, etc. Moreover, there are also waterfalls; such as, Nam Tok Huai Bong (8 kms.) and Nam Tok Thung Phu (4 kms.), etc.

To get there: From Bhumibol Dam, hire a boat for a return trip for 1 day at 1,200 Baht (maximum 25 persons) or use a public boat of the village for a return fare of 80 Baht available only 1 time a day; departing from the village at 06.00 a.m. and returning at 09.00 a.m. On Sunday, the boat departs from Bhumibol Dam at 11.00 a.m. to Ban San Pa Puai in 40 minutes. If tourists desire to stay overnight at the village, the service charge is 299 Baht / person, including

accommodation and 2 meals (breakfast and dinner). For further information, please contact Mr. Uthai Simuangkham (the village headman), Tel. 08 7098 8848 or Tourism Authority of Thailand, Tak Office, Tel. 0 5551 4341-3.

Phra Phutthabat Doi Khao Nam:

(พระพุทธรูปาทดอยเขาหนาม)

This Lord Buddha's footprint is enshrined in Wat Phra Phutthabat at the top of a hill on an island. Inside the temple, there is a pavilion where the principal Buddha image is housed. The surrounding views are beautiful.

Ko Valentine: (เกาะวาเลนไทน์)

This small island has a sandy beach. Visitors can play in the water here.

- To travel to the attractions at Bhumibol Dam, tourists are able to contact for hiring the cruiser from Chao Ruea Phae Khuean Bhumibol Club (return, maximum 10 persons) to Phra Phutthabat Khao Nam for 600 Baht, to Ko Valentine for 1,200 Baht.

The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) provides facilities for tourists; such as, golf course, tennis court, and boat for rent to visit other islands. There are 3 sizes of boats: Ruea Mae Ping 1 for a maximum of 100 persons, 3,800 Baht for the first hour, 3,200 Baht for the next hour; Ruea Mae Ping 2 for a maximum of 50 persons, 2,500 Baht for the first hour, 2,000 Baht for the next hour; and Ruea Mae Ping 3 for a maximum of 25 persons, 1,800 Baht for the first hour, 1,500 Baht for the next hour. The cost of boat parking is 150 Baht / hour for every type of boat. For further information, please contact Tel. 0 5588 1211 Ext. 4002-3. For the Bhumibol Dam Golf Course, please contact Tel. 0 5588

1211-5 Ext. 4403.

Moreover, EGAT also provides accommodation in a dormitory (with fan) for 3,000 Baht with a maximum of 50 persons and bungalows for 500-3,000 Baht. For further information, please contact the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, Bhumibol Dam Office, Tel. 0 5554 9509, 0 5588 1211 Ext. 4001-2 or www.bhumiboldam.egat.com and Bangkok Office, Tel. 0 2436 6047, 0 2436 3271-2. For a group of students who would like to visit the powerhouse, please write a letter in advance to the Director of Bhumibol Dam, Amphoe Sam Ngao, Tak province 63130. Public Relations Department of Bhumibol Dam, Tel. 0 5554 9510, Fax 0 5554 9508.

To get there: From Amphoe Mueang Tak, follow Highway No. 1 and take a left turn at between Km. 463-464 to the dam for around 17 kilometres.

Wat Phrathat Kaeng Soi (วัดพระธาตุแก่งสร้อย)

This temple is located in Tambon Ban Na, around 56 kilometres from Bhumibol Dam. It underwent several renovations; the important one was done by Khruba Chaiyawongsa, the revered Buddhist monk of Wat Phrabad Huai Tom, who renovated the pagoda and built a new umbrella on its top as well as numerous quarters for monks. According to legend, the Lord Buddha's relics and hair were contained in the pagoda.

It was presumed by the Fine Arts Department that this area was probably an important gateway town of the Hariphunchai Kingdom, named 'Wiang Soi,' over 800 years ago. Travel in the past had to be made along the course of the Ping River. Wiang Soi flourished and had up to 99 temples. The ruling was passed down

several generations. Indigenous people are 'Lue'. The last ruler was 'Phaya Utum'. Nowadays, the archaeological evidence of the town lays underwater, and it can be seen only when the water recedes just to a very low level.

Amphoe Wang Chao

Sericulture Experimental Station (สถานีทดลองหม่อนไหม)

It is located on Highway No. 1 (Tak - Kamphaeng Phet) at Km. 396, about 30 kilometres from town. This place is where the growing of mulberries and the raising of silkworms are done on a large scale. Products of mulberry leaves as tea or to be mixed with canned fish as food, mulberry fruit juice, and mulberry wine are available for sale. It is open during official hours. Tel. 0 5559 3015.

Teak Furniture Market (ตลาดสินค้าเฟอร์นิเจอร์ไม้สัก)

on the side of Highway No. 1, around the Km. 398 marker, opposite the Queen Sirikit Sericulture Centre, Amphoe Wang Chao. This market is a business quarter for teak furniture; such as, cabinets, beds, doors, windows, and furniture for decorating.

Attractions on the Tak-Mae Sot Route (Highway No. 105)

Lan Sang National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติลานสาง)

This national park is located in Ban Lan Sang, Tambon Mae Tho, around 20 kilometres away from Tak town. Being declared as a national park on 14 May, 1979, it covers an area of 65,000 rai. Geographically, it features a complex line of mountains. The highest part is in the west. The ground slopes down to the east. Several

streams run through the park, such as Lam Huai Lan Sang, Huai Tha Le, Khlong Huai Sai, Huai Umyom, etc. Various types of forest, such as rain forest, coniferous forest, hill evergreen forest, deciduous dipterocarp forest, and mixed deciduous forest, are found in different geographical areas. Wild animals found are common wild pig, barking deer, Siamese big-headed turtle, serow, civet, Black-crested Bulbul, flying lizard, etc.

According to legend, during his second trip to attack Chiang Mai, King of Krung Thonburi had his army stay at Ban Rahaeng, a district of Tak town. There, many Mon people came to surrender themselves to him. Burmese soldiers, therefore, chased after them. The king went to disperse the Burmese soldiers and was separated from his army. When night fell, the mountainous area made it difficult to trace him. The soldiers decided to take a rest. Suddenly, a ray of light climbed up into the sky while a cry of a warhorse was heard. All the soldiers rushed to the point and saw the king sitting on his horse back in the middle of the rocky ground. An aura was seen from his body. Burmese soldiers were seen prostrating around him. At that time, it was dawn. The ground, therefore, was called "Lan Sang" (literally meaning the ground of dawn). Presently, it is in the area of Lan Sang waterfall; a trace of the king's horseshoes also appears on the rocky ground.

Places of Interest in the Lan Sang National Park **Namtok Pha Lat** (น้ำตกผาลาด)

This waterfall flows through a split-level hill of rocks down a broad complex ground of rocks. The ground slopes a bit and is 25 metres wide and 40 metres long. The currents of Lam Huai

Lan Sang usually run over the ground and flow down to a small pond.

Namtok Lan Liang Ma (1st tier) (น้ำตกลานเลี้ยวม้า ชั้นที่ ๑)

This waterfall is at the top of Lam Huai Lan Sang, 200 metres up from Namtok Pha Lat. It features a small rocky hill with a hole of around 6 metres wide in the middle. The currents of Lam Huai Lan Sang pass through the hole against the water surface below. The waterfall is around 5 metres high.

Namtok Lan Sang (2nd tier) (น้ำตกลานsang ชั้น ๒)

This waterfall is at the top of Huai Lan Sang, around 2 kilometres from Namtok Lan Liang Ma and 200 metres from the visitor's centre. It is around 4 metres high and the most visited tier. The water gushes from a crevice of the mountain and cascades in three tiers before flowing into a pond and falling down to Namtok Lan Liang Ma.

Namtok Pha Ngoep (น้ำตกผาเงิบ)

This waterfall has its origin from Huai Pha Ngoep. The water of Huai Pha Ngoep flows down to Huai Lan Sang near Namtok Lan Sang. The waterfall is 19 metres high and has water only in the rainy and cool seasons. Its beautiful feature is Pha Ngoep, a high steep cliff with angular crevices; there are stalactites and stalagmites in some parts of it.

Namtok Pha Phueng (น้ำตกผาผึ้ง)

This waterfall is high in crevices of the mountain 750 metres from Namtok Lan Sang. Located in the heart of the valley, the waterfall features a 30 metres high-flat surface cliff with a slope of 70

degrees. The water of Huai Lan Sang overflows the top of this waterfall and spreads whitewater to flow along the cliff and lower small layers of rocks covering the broad area before falling down to the pond below.

Namtok Pha The (น้ำตกผาเท)

This waterfall is up along the stream, 1.2 kilometres from Namtok Pha Phueng. Along the nature study trail, walk pass Lam Huai Lan Sang, a dipterocarp forest and a mixed deciduous forest; species of plants are different in these forest conditions. This one-tier waterfall features a steep cliff of 25 metres high. The water of Huai Lan Sang runs quickly through a small narrow channel towards the cliff top where the ground is abruptly low. The rapid flowing water passes beyond the cliff and cascades down to the pond below. The powerful sound of splashing can be heard in the distance.

Namtok Pha Nam Yoi (น้ำตกผาน้ำ้อย)

This waterfall flows through a narrow channel in layers down to a broad and very deep pond.

Namtok Tha Le (น้ำตกท่าเล)

This waterfall of 50 metres high features a slope with water flowing in layers from a cliff.

Viewpoint (จุดชมวิว)

The Lan Sang National Park has a viewpoint on the top of Khao Noi overlooking nice vistas of Tak town. An entrance to the viewpoint is near a shrine beside the visitor's centre.

Admission fees: 100 Baht for children, 200 Baht for adults, and 30 Baht for a four-wheeled car (excluding a driver).

Accommodation: There are three houses:

500-1,500 Baht. For visitors who bring their own tents, the fee is 30 Baht/person/night. For further information, contact the Lan Sang National Park, P.O. Box 8, Tambon Mae Tho, Amphoe Mueang Tak, Tak, 63000. Tel. 0 5551 9278 - 9, or the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, Bangkok. Tel. 0 2562 0760 www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: From Tak town, drive along Highway No. 105 (Tak-Mae Sot route) for 19 kilometres and take a left turn at around Km. 12-13 for another 3 kilometres towards the visitor's centre. From Bangkok, take a Bangkok-Tak bus to the bus station in Tak town, travel further by van on the Tak-Mae Sot route to an entrance to the park, and walk around 2 kilometres before reaching the park headquarters. The total distance from Bangkok to the park is around 430 kilometres.

King Taksin the Great National Park

(อุทยานแห่งชาติตากสินมหาราช)

This national park covers an area of 165,250 rai in the Mae Tho Forest, Tambon Mae Tho and Tambon Phawo, Amphoe Mueang Tak; and in the Mae Lamao Forest, Amphoe Mae Sot. It was declared a national park on 23 December, 1981. The geographical feature is a steep range of complex mountains. Here, forest is in pristine condition. There are many types of forest: hill evergreen forest, coniferous forest, rain forest, deciduous dipterocarp forest, and mixed deciduous forest. The weather is cool all year round with an average temperature of around 20°C. There is heavy rain during August-October. During the coolest season from November to January, the average temperature is 6°C. In the past, this forest area was a troop

line of Thai and Burmese soldiers. In 1762, King Alongphaya led his army to surround Ayutthaya and he became ill and died in this forest on his way back to Burma.

Places of Interest in the King Taksin the Great National Park

Ton Krabak Yai (ต้นกระบากใหญ่)

It is a large tree that grows in the valley of a rain forest. Krabak is a species of softwood that has a virgate trunk, a round bushy canopy, and a greyish brown bark. It is approximately 700 years old, measuring 16.40 metres around the trunk or within an arm's stretch of 14 people, and is 50 metres high. This is the highest Krabak tree in Thailand. The park has designed a nature study trail towards the Krabak tree, so that visitors can learn about the environment and ecosystem of the forest. Visitors should be physically fit since the trail is rather steep. The Krabak tree is around 4 kilometres from the park headquarters: 3 kilometres by car and around 1 kilometre on foot down a steep mountain.

Natural Stone Bridge (สะพานหินธรรมชาติ)

It features a giant piece of stone linking two cliffs together, with 25 metres in width and height. A stream flows below. A cave of stalactites and stalagmites is around 50 metres away.

To get there: Take Highway No. 105, turn at Km. 35 to the Tak plant nursery centre, drive on around 6 kilometres, and walk another 2 kilometres before reaching the natural stone bridge.

Namtok Pang A Noi (น้ำตกปางอ้าน้อย)

This middle-sized waterfall flows all year round. It is around 20 metres high, and around 2 kilometres away from Ton Krabak Yai to the east.

Tham Than Lot Pha Khao-Pha Daeng

(ถ้ำธารลอด ผาขาว-ผาแดง)

Travelling from the park headquarters for 35 kilometres, there is a waterfall with the height of 30 metres, originating from Lam Huai Pha Khao-Pha Daeng. Tham Than Lot is a cave below which receives water from Lam Huai Pha Daeng. There are beautiful stalactites and stalagmites in the cave.

Namtok Mae Ya Pa (น้ำตกแม่ย้าป่า)

This medium-sized waterfall originates from Lam Huai Mae Ya Pa in a dense forest. It flows in layers along the creek into Lam Huai Mae Tho. Travel to this waterfall is not easy. Visitors who wish to trek in the forest are required to contact park authorities for a guide in advance.

Namtok Sam Muen Thung (น้ำตกสามหมื่นทุ่ง)

This giant waterfall of 30 metres high originates from Lam Huai Sam Muen Luang and has water flowing all year round.

Admission Fees: 100 Baht for children and 200 Baht for adults. 30 Baht for each four-wheeled car (excluding a driver).

Accommodation: 8 visitor houses: 500-1,500 Baht and a common bedroom for 60 persons: 2,000 Baht. There is also a camp with camping facilities. Visitors who bring their own tents are charged 100 Baht/person/night for setting up the tents on the provided area. Food service is subject to contacting in advance. For further information, contact Chief of the King Taksin The Great National Park, P.O. Box 10, Amphoe Mueang Tak, Tak 63000. Tel. 0 5551 1429. Or contact the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, Bang Khen, Bangkok. Tel. 0 2562 0760 www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: Drive along Highway No. 105 (Tak-Mae Sot route) and take a right turn at Km. 26 for around 2 kilometres before reaching the park headquarters. Or take a Tak-Mae Sot passenger van to an entrance to the park at Km. 26 and walk another 2 kilometres.

Tak Agricultural Research and Development Centre (Doi Muser) (ศูนย์วิจัยและพัฒนาการเกษตรตาก (ดอยมูเซอร์))

The Hilltribe Development and Assistance Centre is located in Tambon Phawo on Doi Muser (Muser Hill). There are many hilltribes living on the hill: Black Muser, Hmong or Meo, and Lisaw. The centre is more than 800 feet above sea level and covers an area of 26,500 rai. At present, most of the hilltribe people in Thailand migrated from South China, Shan State and Kengtung of Myanmar. In the centre, the 'Ban Umyom Hilltribe Cultural Centre' was established to give knowledge and advice to hilltribe leaders in tourism management. There is a display of clothes, jewellery, and household utensils, and an imitation of the Muser's house. Outside the cultural centre, there is an imitation of a "Chakhue" dancing ground. (Chakhue is a dance of the Muser). Members of the hilltribe will take turns to dance all day and night until the festival ends. During the festival, all of them stop working; anyone who works will be fined. One thing everybody must do is to visit relatives in other villages wherever they are near or far. Furthermore, there is a Ban Umyom study route for visitors to witness the way of life and living quarters of the hilltribe people. For those interested in an overnight stay, contact Tel. 0 5551 3614. A nature trail is also provided in the form of a day trip to experience tea

and coffee plantations, rice fields, and water seepage, and enjoy the waterfall en route. For more information, contact the Hilltribe Development and Assistance Centre of Tak, P.O. Box 2, Amphoe Mueang Tak, Tak 63000. Tel. 0 5551 3614.

To get there: Drive along Highway No. 105 (Tak-Mae Sot), take a left turn at around Km. 25-26, and go further along the hillside for another 3 kilometres.

Doi Muser Horticultural Experimental Station (สถานีทดลองพืชสวนดอยมูเซอ)

It is located near the Tak Plant and Production Factors Service Centre on the Thanon Thong Chai Range, 900 metres above sea level. The station conducts experiments and research on coffee beans, tea, fruit, vegetables, and temperate flowers. During November to December, the area around the station is beautifully covered with Mexican sunflowers in full bloom.

Doi Muser Hilltribe Market (ตลาดสินค้าพื้นเมืองชาวเขาดอยมูเซอ)

Located on the roadside of the Tak-Mae Sot route (Highway No. 105) around Km. 29, this market is open daily. There are hilltribe products: clothes, silver items, and farm produce.

Amphoe Mae Sot

This district is 86 kilometres from Amphoe Mueang Tak. It was declared as a district in 1898. Its former name is Phra No Ke. The district is located on the plain flanked by the ranges of mountains in Thailand and Myanmar. It covers an area of about 2,600 square kilometres; the

population consists of hilltribes, migrants from Amphoe Mueang Tak, and some Burmese people who have a Thai family here.

The history of Mae Sot is still unknown whether it was the town of Chot; Khun Sam Chon, the ruler of Chot, used to lead an army to attack Sukhothai. No old buildings dating back to the Sukhothai period have ever been found. It is therefore conceded that it is not the same town. At present, an archaeologist has found the remains of an ancient town in a thick forest of Amphoe Mae Ramat. This is probably the town of Chot as mentioned in the scripture stone of the Sukhothai period.



Chaopho Phawo Shrine

Chaopho Phawo Shrine (ศาลเจ้าพ่อพะวอ)

This shrine is located on a hill at the foot of Phawo Mountain, between Km. 62-63 on the Tak-Mae Sot route. It gains respect from the people of Tak town and Mae Sot. The story has it that Chaopho Phawo was a Karen warrior who was appointed by King Taksin the Great as chief of the Mae Lamao border pass to protect

the land from an intrusion of the enemy. In the beginning, the shrine was on the other side of the hill. Then, a new road was built and the shrine was moved. Some told the sacredness of the shrine that if anyone went hunting on Phawo Mountain, they usually encountered irregularities, such as car trouble, sickness, or became lost. Since Chaopho Phawo was a warrior, it was believed that he favoured the sound of a gun. Visitors, therefore, pay homage and shoot a gun, set off fire crackers, or blow their horn to show their respect.

Amazing Hill (เนินพิศวง)

This hill is located at around Km. 68 on the Tak-Mae Sot route. Here, a car can be astonishingly seen going up the hill without switching on the engine. A scientist gave an explanation that it was an illusion. The height of the hill was measured to confirm that the way up the hill was lower than the way down. Hence, a car that is seen climbing the hill is really moving towards the lower place. However, no one can explain why such an illusion is seen.

Wat Phothikhun or Wat Huai Toei

(วัดโพธิคุณ หรือวัดห้วยเตย)

This forest temple is located in Tambon Mae Pa on Highway No. 105 (Tak-Mae Sot route) at around Km. 69. The interesting feature is the Ubosot (ordination hall) which was designed and built by Khun Somprasong Chaonarai who, denying any wage, devoted his whole life for 18 years to complete it. The boat-like Ubosot has three storeys. The ground storey has no decoration. Decorations were made to the walls, ceiling, and heads of the posts on the second storey. On the third storey

where religious ceremonies are performed, it was finely decorated on the walls, posts, and ceiling, with the arts of bas-relief, painting, glass inlaying, and gilding. There is the large principal Buddha image inside the Ubosot. Fine, delicate and elaborate designs outside the Ubosot represent the lively recreation of a traditional art form based on the builder's imagination.

Wat Mani Phraison (วัดมณีไพรสณห์)

This temple is located near Mae Sot Market. Within the compound, there is a unique building called 'Chedi Wihan Samphutthe' which contains 512,028 Buddha images and has 223 tiny pagodas on its outer surface. The ancient Ubosot (ordination hall) is more than 200 years old. Its gable and roof are decorated with beautiful wood carvings. There are also pavilions and niches containing Buddha images in various attitudes: Luangpho Sangkatchai, stucco reclining Buddha image, etc.

Wat Chumphon Khiri (วัดชุมพลคีรี)

This temple is located in the Tambon Mae Sot Municipality. It is an ancient temple of more than 200 years old. A newly-built Chedi is an imitation of Shwedagon Pagoda in Myanmar. The principal Buddha image in the Ubosot (ordination hall) is of the Mara-subduing attitude. An ancient drum of more than 200 years old is kept in the Wihan (image hall).

Namtok Mae Kasa (น้ำตกแม่กาษา)

This large waterfall is located in Tambon Mae Kasa. There is a path leading the way up to a high mountain. A cave in front of the waterfall has a 5 metres wide stream of water which serves as an entrance to the waterfall.



Namtok Mae Kasa

To get there: Take the Mae Sot-Mae Ramat route (Highway No. 105), follow the sign to Ban Mae Kuet Sam Tha at around Km. 13-14 for about 4 kilometres, and take a lane off the road for about 1.5 kilometres.

Mae Kasa Hot Spring (บ่อน้ำร้อนแม่กาษา)

This hot well of 2 metres wide is located in Tambon Mae Kasa, right in the village. Hot and cool streams flow to meet at this well. Visitors can smell sulphur throughout the village and see slight vapour just above the ground. At an edge of the well, the water is easily seen boiling and its temperature is fairly high. A private room for mineral bathing is available. The village is amidst the beauty of nature encompassed by

a high mountain and farming land.

To get there: Drive along the Mae Sot-Mae Ramat route, take a turn at around Km. 13-14 to follow the same route to Namtok Mae Kasa for about 7 kilometres and enter into the village towards the hot well.

Wat Thai Watthanaram (วัดไทยวัดนาราม)

This temple was formerly called Wat Mae Tao Ngiao or Wat Thai Yai. It is located at Mu 1, Tambon Tha Sai Luat, about 5 kilometres from Mae Sot town. Take Highway No. 105 (Tak - Mae Sot route) to Rim Moei Market, to around Km. 84 before reaching the Thai-Myanmar Friendship Bridge. This is a temple of the Mahayana Buddhism (Great Vehicle) of the Thai Yai people whose traditions, cultural arts and rituals are influences of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. It was built in 1857 by Mr. Mung, a Burmese villager in Shan State, whose family migrated to Mae Sot district. He was the first headman of Mae Tao village and later was named as Muen Atkhamhaenghan. In 1957, the Ministry of Education declared it as a Buddhist temple attached to the Department of Religious Affairs. Inside the temple, there is Phra Phutthamahamuni, an imitation image of the sacred Buddha image in Mandalay, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, which gains great respect from the people of Tak.

Thai - Myanmar Friendship Bridge (สะพานมิตรภาพไทย-เมียนมา)

The bridge is located in Tambon Tha Sai Luat, across the Moei River between Tak's Mae Sot district and Myawadi in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. It is 420 metres long and 13 metres wide. Thai people and residents of



Wat Thai Watthanaram

Mae Sot district can travel or drive across the bridge. However, a border pass is required. The border pass service is available at the Mae Sot Immigration Checkpoint or the Mae Moei City Centre. Fees are charged on both the Thai and Burmese sides. Car insurance fees are also provided. Enquire about the information in detail before starting a trip since regulations may be changed. Contact the Mae Sot Immigration Checkpoint, Tel. 0 5556 3000, 0 5556 3002.

Foreign visitors wishing to travel across the bridge to enter the Republic of the Union of Myanmar are required to present their passports at the immigration checkpoint on the Thai border. On the Burmese side, ten US dollars (subject to change) per person must be paid at the immigration checkpoint for a one-day visit from 6.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m. Foreign visitors are not allowed to go farther than 2 kilometres from the checkpoint. For more information, contact the Mae Sot Immigration Checkpoint or the Mae Sot District Office, Tel. 0 5553 1077.



Rim Moei Market

Rim Moei Market (ตลาดริมเมย)

It is a community on the bank of the Moei River, opposite Myawadi of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. It is also a market of local products of Thailand and Myanmar, such as seafood, dried bamboo shoot, dried fish, “Hua Yung” sea fish (Hapardontidae), Shiitake mushroom, beans, leatherware, satin, etc., as well as a market of gemstones, such as jade, ruby, coloured gemstones, etc. from the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. A daily bus service is available from Mae Sot Market to Rim Moei Market, dropping passengers at the Thai-Myanmar Friendship Bridge.

Phrathat Hin Kio (พระธาตุหินกิวที่ดอยดินจี่)

This Chedi is located in Ban Wang Takhian. It is a miracle of nature that a gigantic rock can stay on such a cliff. The rock is so slim at some

point that it seems to be parted into two pieces. A Mon-styled Chedi was built on the exact width of the rock. Villagers call the rock ‘Chedi Hin Phra In Khwaen,’ which gains respect from the people of Tak and nearby provinces. Every year in February, a fair is held for worshippers to pay homage. Travel can be made by driving along Highway No. 105 via Ban Tha At and Ban Wang Takhian, and taking a right turn to follow a sign to the Chedi for 3 kilometres.

The Moei River (Aka Thaungyin in Myanmar) (แม่น้ำเมย)

This river is the borderline between Myanmar and Thailand. It is 327 kilometres long, flowing towards the north unlike a river in general. The watershed is in Ban Mokoe, Tambon Phop Phra, Amphoe Phop Phra. The river flows to Mae Hong Son via Mae Sot, Mae Ramat, and

Tha Song Yang, to merge into the Salween River in Myanmar before flowing into the Gulf of Martaban.

To get there: Take Highway No. 105 from Mae Sot for around 10 kilometres to the border.

Wat Matanuson (วัดมาตานุสรณ์)

at Ban Mae Kuet Luang. Phrakhru Siri Rattanaphon (Luangpho Khruba Kanchai Kanchano) was firstly named Dekchai Duangkham Phlaison. He was born on 2 June, 1915, at Ban Si Bun Rueang, Tambon Muang Tuet, Amphoe Mueang Nan, Nan province. He was the 5th child from a total of 9 children. His father was Nai Yot Phlaison. His mother was Nang Tom Phlaison. He studied Northern Lanna Thai vernacular proficiently with the abbot Chao Athikan Khattiyot. When he was 16 years old, Luangpho desired seriously to devote himself to be Buddha's disciple. Phra Athikan Kanchanawong (the abbot of Wat Muang Tuet) was his Preceptor. After ordaining as a novice, Phra Athikan Kanchanawong gave him a new name as Kanchai. For more than 5 years as a novice, he devoted himself strictly to be Buddha's disciple and he was different from other novices, that is, he had a perfect memory. He tried to learn further by studying native scripts, reading and writing quickly. Luangpho was ordained as a monk on 2 June, 1935, at Wat Muang Tuet, Nan province. Phrakhru Nantha Samanachan (Ecclesiastical Provincial Governor of Nan) was his Preceptor. Phrakhru Thamma Siri Sunthon (the abbot of Wat Phumin) was the First Ordination Teacher. Phrakhru Siri Thammakit (the abbot of Wat Aphai) was the Second Ordination Teacher. He was named Kanchai Kanchano, Saint of Moei River basin

(Khruba Kanchai Kanchano). This name was given because he was an omniscient monk with strong mental powers and incantation. So, he became the best supporter of the villagers when they were in trouble. More than 50 years in Amphoe Mae Sot, he gave sacred objects to his followers and about a hundred thousand villagers, and nobody ever got in fatal danger or had an accident and died because Luangpho had proficient incantations, famous sacred objects, holy water, magical power for popularity, and invulnerability. Luangpho passed away but, with his charisma, his body has amazingly not decayed, as he was sleeping. Tourists can pay respect and ask for blessings everyday.

Suan Pa Mae Lamao (สวนป่าแม่ละเมา)

on the side of Highway No. A12 (Mae Sot-Tak) Suan Pa Mae Lamao has a natural atmosphere surrounded with mountains and streams. This forest garden is the newest destination for tourists who love adventure and nature. There are 10 bungalows available (600 Baht each). Activities at Suan Pa Mae Lamao: See the beautiful morning sea of mist, go trekking with a nature study, go rafting with inflatable boats and see the beauty of nature along both sides of Huai Mae Lamao, ride mountain bikes, see the lifestyle of the Karen hill tribe at Ban Huai Ra Phring, and test your courage with jumping and rappelling. For further information, please contact the Forest Industry Organisation, Tel. 0 5550 0083, 0 5557 7309, 08 1953 5136.

Amphoe Mae Ramat

It is another district of Tak that borders Myanmar, 120 kilometres from Tak town. Most



Wat Don Kaeo

of the areas are forests and mountains. It was presumed that the Mae Ramat district was a community of the Karen. Later, with so many Thai Lanna migrants, the community was declared a district on 1 January, 1951.

To get there: From Tak town, take the Tak-Mae Sot-Mae Ramat route or the Tak-Ban Tak-Mae Ramat route.

Wat Don Kaeo (วัดดอนแก้ว)

This temple is located behind the Mae Ramat District Office. One of the three marble Buddha images built at the same time in a Burmese style of sculpture was invited from Yangon to house in the Wihan (image hall) here. The other two Buddha images are worshipped in Pakistan and India. This beautiful Buddha image is 63 inches in height and its lap is 50 inches in width.

Mae Tuen Wildlife Sanctuary (เขตรักษาพันธุ์สัตว์ป่าแม่ต๋ืน)

It is located in the Mae Tuen forest, covering

an area of 733,125 rai in Amphoe Mae Ramat and Amphoe Sam Ngao. Most of the areas are a range of high steep and complex mountains where there are different types of forest: hill evergreen forest, dry evergreen forest, mixed deciduous forest, and deciduous dipterocarp forest.

Places of interest in the Mae Tuen Wildlife Sanctuary

Doi Khun Mae Tuen (ดอยขุนแม่ต๋ืน)

This hill is behind the headquarters. There is a wide rocky ground and a small cave with stalagmites and stalactites inside, where many wild animals, such as barking deer, serow, bat, etc. live.

Lam Nam Mae Tuen (ลำน้ำแม่ต๋ืน)

This large tributary of the Ping River flows to merge with the main stream above the Bhumibol Dam. Whitewater rafting on a rubber dinghy is an activity on Lam Nam Mae

Tuen. The 12-kilometres river trip starts from the headquarters of the Mae Tuen Wildlife Sanctuary, around Km. 30 off the Mae Ramat-Ban Tak route, and goes through the sanctuary. Apart from the natural beauty of wood and various species of bird, it is an adventurous trip to experience the raft people's way of life above the Mae Ping Lake.

Whitewater Rafting on Lamnam Mae Tuen (ล่องแก่งลำน้ำแม่ตืน)

The trip starts at the Mae Tuen Wildlife Sanctuary and proceeds along the Mae Tuen River. Beautiful nature can be seen on both of the river banks; there are wild orchids and various species of birds. Visitors will experience the way of life of the hilltribe people and study ancient history. As for accommodation, they can stay in a camp at the Mae Tuen Wildlife Sanctuary or on a raft at Ko Valentine. For more details, please contact TAT Tak office, Tel. 0 5551 4341-3

Doi Soi Malai: (ดอยสอยมาลัย)

It is the highest mountaintop in the Mae Tuen Wildlife Sanctuary, about 1,600 metres above sea level. The Bhumibol Dam can be viewed from the top of the mountain. One interesting thing here is a salamander (or named as Chingchok Nam) which is a rarely-seen ancient species, similar to a lizard with a pink body. A physical feature of the hill is a pine forest. There is a viewpoint to see a sea of mist. November to January, when the rain retreats and the cool season begins, is the best time to visit. Visitors can set up a tent for an overnight stay around the headquarters. To visit Doi Soi Malai, prior permission is required from the Kio Sam Lo Forest Ranger Unit.

To get there: Take Highway No. 1175, Ban Tak-Mae Ramat route. A high performance or four-wheel drive car is suggested.

Khun Phawo National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติขุนพะวอ)

This new park is located on the Mae Ramat-Ban Tak route, around 18 kilometres from a junction to Mae Ramat.

Places of interest in the Khun Phawo National Park

Namtok Khun Phawo: (น้ำตกขุนพะวอ)

It is a large waterfall of around 100 metres high and an origin of Huai Mae Charao (Mae Charao creek). Travel just on foot takes about 1.5 hours. The way down to the waterfall, a distance of 200 metres, is high and steep. There are many viewpoints along the trail.

Namtok Huai Krating: (น้ำตกห้วยกระหิง)

located in Mu 6 Ban Huai Krating, Tambon Phra That. It is 50 metres height with clear water all year round, is about 15 kilometres. from the national park's headquarter.

Huai Mae Lamao: (ห้วยแม่ละเมา)

This large creek is in an unspoiled forest. Here, whitewater rafting on a rubber dinghy takes around 1.5 hours, starting from Km. 50 on the Tak-Mae Sot route and going throughout surrounding nature and a forested mountain. This activity also offers an opportunity to study aquatic plants and birds.

Whitewater Rafting on Lamnam Mae Lamao (ล่องแก่งลำน้ำแม่ละเมา)

Lamnam Mae Lamao or Mae Lamao River originates from a mountain range in Amphoe

Phop Phra and Amphoe Umphang, and flows to the north through Mae Lamao village in Amphoe Mae Sot to merge with the Moei River at Wang Pha Village in Amphoe Mae Ramat. The one and a half hour river trip on a rubber boat starts at Km. 50 on Highway No. 105 (Tak-Mae Sot route). It goes through the surrounding nature of a forest and mountain, winding along rock barriers in the river course. Visitors can enjoy studying species of aquatic plants and birds.

To get there: From Tak, take Highway No. 105, Tak-Mae Sot route, to Km. 62 and walk further for 750 metres from the Phawo Shrine to the temporary headquarters of the park. The total distance is 62 kilometres. For more details, visit www.dnp.go.th

Amphoe Tha Song Yang

This district borders with the Republic of the Union of Myanmar along the Moei River. Most of the areas are covered with forest and high mountains along the Thanon Thong Chai range. Most people are Thais who live on the plains and do farming. The distance from Amphoe Mae Sot to Amphoe Tha Song Yang is around 84 kilometres. The total distance from Tak town to Amphoe Tha Song Yang is around 169 kilometres.

Wat Mongkhon Khiri Khet, Luangpho Khruba Soi Khanti Saro (วัดมงคลคีรีเขตร์ หลวงพ่อครูบาสร้อย ชันติสาโร)

was born on 28 September, 1929, at Tambon Lahan Sai, Amphoe Nang Rong, Buri Ram province. When he was 7 years old, his parents died so his grandmother took care of him instead. In childhood, he used to offer sugar

to a monk on austere practices who told him to be ordained when he grew up. When he finished Prathom 4 of elementary education, his grandmother took him to be ordained as a novice at Wat Chumphon near his house. Luangpho Man was his Preceptor. He studied by praying the rosary in order to practice the meditation until his spirit was stable. Then Luangpho Man taught incantations along with the meditation, and went on austere practices (under the tree) to many places. When he was 22 years old, he was ordained as a monk. Luangpho Man was his Preceptor. Luangpho Suk was the First Ordination Teacher and Luangpho Sut was the Second Ordination Teacher. He was named Khanti Saro. After that, he took leave of Luangpho Man in order to practice Vipassana Meditation with Luangpho Suk, and also receive other forms of important knowledge; that is checking the luck, fate and karma of patients in order to help cure them of diseases. In 1954, Luangpho Soi went to Bangkok and stayed at Wat Maha That and studied Vipassana Meditation for 7 months. Then, he took leave of Phra Achan Chadok and went back to Buri Ram to be the abbot at Wat Klang Nang Rong. At the end of Buddhist Lent, he took leave of the people in order to go on austere practices in various places until reaching Nakhon Phanom, crossed to the Lao PDR, came back to Mukdahan and entered the Phu Phan Range, Sakon Nakhon province. At that time, he got lost in the forest and found himself in Uttaradit until reaching Doi Saket, Chiang Mai. He met Luangpu Waen and studied Buddhist doctrine for a period of time. Then he took leave of Luangpu Waen and went on austere practices until reaching

Amphoe Mae Sariang. He stayed during the Rains Retreat at Wat Si Bun Rueang. At the end of Buddhist Lent, he learned from the people that there was a deserted temple at Tha Song Yang. So, he intended to stay there in order to make meditation. In that period, travelling was very difficult. When he arrived, the villagers were happy to see the monk so they built a cell roofed with Tong Tueng (*Dipterocarpus tuberculatus* Roxb.) leaves for him. Until 1960, after breakfast, he felt feverish so he went to rest, but his spirit left his body for the second time, but he resurrected in 1 day. In 1962, he built a temple with appropriate consecrated boundaries. The guardian angel of the temple knew this news. That night, during meditation, the angel appeared and asked him what he wanted. He told that he wanted to restore the temple. There were so many circumstances while the temple was being restored. The temple was finished in 1963. He was a monk that brought lot of benefits to the villagers and followers until on 19 December, 1998, at 7.19 a.m., he passed away at the age of 69, but his goodness still remains in the followers' hearts forever. Though he has already passed away, his body has not decayed. Tourists can pay respect and ask for blessings everyday.

Mae Moei National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่เมย)

The park has some area connected to the Moei River which is the borderline between the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and Thailand. The park headquarters have been landscaped and beautifully decorated with plants. The surrounding area is shady and tranquil amidst mountains and forests. There are wild animals,

such as deer, brow-antlered deer, etc.

Places of Interest in the Mae Moei National Park **Nature Trail** (เส้นทางเดินศึกษาธรรมชาติ)

A walk takes about six hours. As a guide is needed, please contact the park in advance. A day trip or an overnight stay can be provided. The walking path goes up and down the fairly steep hills, and passes along the river upstream and a small waterfall. There is a bamboo ladder parallel to the waterfall. During the period of change from the rainy to cool season, colourful wild flowers can be seen in bloom on the sides of the path or the waterfall. The greenery is dotted with strikingly red Krathue (*Boesenbergia prainiana*) and yellow Mexican sunflowers. Some flowers can be seen hidden with a dark green carpet of moss.

Namtok Pha Thewa (น้ำตกผาเทวะ)

It is on the nature trail and the most remarkable waterfall of the park. With its height of 150 metres, the powerful flow falls against boulders and the pool below. The surrounding forest is, therefore, dampened and cool with a sprinkling of water. The white long body of flowing water can be seen from another mountaintop. On the mountaintop of Pha Thewa, there is an unnamed grass field and a valley where an overnight stay is possible. However, camping equipment, such as torch, water, food, sleeping bag, etc. must be prepared. The grass field has a beautiful view with a cool and cozy atmosphere. In the morning, if the sky is clear, a sea of clouds can be seen. Old mines are found in the surrounding area since it was a mine concession zone. In the woods, there is a pagoda containing cremated bones of a

woman who hanged herself because she was heartbroken. A forest trek is organized by the park to “enjoy the waterfall, stay a night on the grass field, and witness the sea of mist.” Prior contact for an official guide is required.

Tham Mae Usu (ถ้ำแม่อุสุ)

This cave is around 12 kilometres from the Tha Song Yang District Office to the north. Take Highway No. 105 (Mae Sot - Mae Sariang route), and follow the left turn just after Km. 94 for another 2 kilometres. To explore the cave, visitors must wade through the Mae Usu Creek. During the rainy season, the high level of water in the creek makes it impossible to visit the cave. This large and wide cave has a high ceiling and the air flows well. Different formations of stalactites and stalagmites are beautiful. To the west, there is a gigantic hollow rock. In the afternoon, rays of sunlight beautify the cave inside. The walking path is not difficult. Going through the hollow rock, visitors would admire a more scenic view. Turning back after walking for some distance into the cave, visitors can see a scene of the flowing creek winding out of the dark cave to the light at the mouth's cave against the backdrop of the attractive grass field.

Viewpoints to witness a sea of mist: (จุดชมทะเลหมอก)

There are three viewpoints along the Mae Salit - Omkoi route, as follows:-

1) Viewpoint behind the park headquarters:

(จุดชมทะเลหมอกหลังที่ทำการอุทยานฯ) It is at the level of around 1,100 metres high. A sea of clouds can be seen from here, as well as sunrise and sunset. This is an ideal place for visitors who

enjoy forest trekking since it takes 3-4 hours to reach the viewpoint, and an overnight stay is required in order to admire the view.

2) Mon Khruba Sai and Mon Phun Suda (มอนครุบาไซและมอนพุนสุดา) The distance between these two hilltops is about 200 metres. A sea of mist can be seen in the morning and the sunset in the evening. The hilltops are about 7 kilometres away from the park headquarters.

3) Mon Kio Lom (มอนกิ่วลม) This is the most popular venue for the first ray of sunlight above the sea of mist. It is located about 14 kilometres away from the park headquarters.

Admission fees: children 100 baht and adults 200 baht, four-wheeled cars 30 baht (excluding a driver).

Accommodation: There are three visitor houses, 1,000 baht each. Advance notice is required for food service. For further information, contact the Mae Moei National Park, Amphoe Tha Song Yang, Tak 63150. Tel. 0 5551 9644-5. Or contact the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, Bang Khen, Bangkok. Tel. 0 2562 0760 www.dnp.go.th

To get there: From Tak town, follow the Mae Sot - Mae Ramat - Tha Song Yang route (Highway No. 105) for about 114 kilometres, and take a right turn at the Mae Salit checkpoint to Amphoe Omkoi, Chiang Mai. Go along the uphill road for around 11 kilometres before reaching the park headquarters. A large bus is prohibited since the road is very steep (Note: Highway No. 105 from Mae Sot to Mae Ramat and Tha Song Yang is parallel to the border line. It is not suggested to travel after 18.00 hours.) Alternatively, visitors can take a regular bus from Mae Sot to Ban Mae Salit Luang and hire a car to go further to the park headquarters.

Doi Thu Le (ดอยทุเล)

in Tambon Tha Song Yang area, is the highest mountain in Tambon Tha Song Yang. The real name of this king of mountains is “Thu Le Kho” in Pakayor language which means “golden mountain”. The Pakayor people in Mae Chawang Village, Mu 8, Tambon Tha Song Yang, Amphoe Tha Song Yang, Tak province, said that the name derived from the fact that this mountain would slowly change into golden yellow from the colour of the covering grasses in the dry season. Moreover, it is not only the mountain that is golden yellow, but the water in the streams also change into golden yellow from the leaves fallen into the water. Doi Thu Le has so many geographical characteristics that it is quite hard to imagine the reasons of the acts of nature. The centre of this mountain is a plentiful tropical rain forest. The top of Doi Thu Le is 1,350 metres above sea level. To visit this mountain, it takes about 2-3 days. Tourists should be well-prepared for trekking and prepare their health for long distances. For further information, please contact the Tha Song Yang Subdistrict Administration Organisation, Tel. 08 9268 0116, 08 5705 4459, and the Tourism Authority of Thailand, Tak Office, Tel. 0 5551 4341-3.

Mon Khlui (มอนคูลุย)

connected to Tambon Mae Wa Luang and Tambon Tha Song Yang, the name “Mon Khlui” is from “Khlui Khlo” in Pakayor language which means a mountain that is covered by natural grassland. The geographical characteristic of Doi Mon Khlui is a grassland on the top of mountain alternating with dwarf forest. Because of the open area and altitude of 1,100 metres above mean sea level, Doi Mon Khlui has

become the beautiful sight-seeing point for a sea of mist, sunrise, and sunset. The sea of mist at Doi Mon Khlui is uniquely beautiful because the sea of mist in the east is caused by the Ngao River which separates Amphoe Tha Song Yang and Amphoe Omkoi of Chiang Mai province. The sea of mist in the west is caused by the Moei River which separates the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. In addition, there is north wind that brings the mist to reflect the morning light and makes this grassland mountain “Doi Mon Khlui” to be attractive. Nowadays, the route to Mon Khlui is a non-asphalt road that is separated from Highway No. 105, at the Kilometres 158+100th marker. The non-asphalt road is 7.5 kilometres. Two-wheel drive pick-ups are able to be used. For further information, please contact the Tha Song Yang Subdistrict Administration Organisation, Tel. 08 9268 0116, 08 5705 4459, and the Tourism Authority of Thailand, Tak Office, Tel. 0 5551 4341-3.

Amphoe Phop Phra

It is a district to the southwest of Tak that borders with the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Travel can be made by following Highway No. 105 (Tak-Mae Sot route) to Km. 75 and taking a left turn to Highway No. 1090. Go further to Km. 26 and take a right turn to Highway No. 1206 for another 13 kilometres. The total distance from Tak town is around 135 kilometres. Before the construction of an asphalt road by the Department of Highways, transportation between Mae Sot and Phop Phra districts was very difficult since the area of Amphoe Phop Phra is a highland district between mountains and influenced by the

monsoon wind from the Gulf of Martaban. It has the most catchment in the North with rainfall of 2,300-3,000 millimetres a year. The dirt road was therefore muddy. Commuters had to wade in mud. So came the name of the area as “Ban Phoe Pha,” which literally means the stained and muddied village. Later, it was renamed “Phop Phra.”

Namtok Nang Khruan (น้ำตกนางครวญ)

Originally, this waterfall was called “Namtok Phoe Pha” and then changed to “Namtok Phop Phra.” Later, it was renamed “Namtok Nang Khruan.” It is a medium-size waterfall with small layers of flowing water amidst a shady forest. It receives water from a canal beside rice fields. Travel can be made by following Highway No. 1090 and taking a right turn at Km. 31-32 to Amphoe Phop Phra. Follow Highway No. 1206, which is next to the concrete bridge on the right. The waterfall is located at Km. 12 just before reaching Amphoe Phop Phra.

Namtok Pha Charoen National Park

(อุทยานแห่งชาติน้ำตกพาเจริญ)

This park covers the areas in Tambon Chong Khaep, Tambon Phop Phra, and Tambon Khiri Rat of Amphoe Phop Phra, and Tambon Dan Mae Lamao, Tambon Phawo, Tambon Phrathat Pha Daeng, Tambon Mae Ku, Tambon Mae Tao, and Tambon Mahawan of Amphoe Mae Sot, totaling 534,375 rai. Most of the areas are high complex mountains of 1,765 metres above sea level and feature a mixed deciduous forest and a coniferous forest. It was declared a national park on 8 November 1994.



Namtok Pha Charoen

Places of Interest in the Namtok Pha Charoen National Park

Namtok Pha Charoen (น้ำตกพาเจริญ)

It is a limestone waterfall receiving water from a creek that flows into a pool of water. This ninety-seven-tiered waterfall has water flowing all year round. A beautiful cascade can be seen at the end of the rainy season. Travel can be made by following Highway No. 1090 (Mae Sot-Umphang route) and taking a left turn at Km. 37 for around 700 metres.

Bo Nam Ron Huai Nam Nak (บ่อน้ำร้อนห้วยน้ำนํ)

This natural hot well measures at 60 °c. Visitors can visit the well all year round. Travel can be made by following Highway No. 1206 (Phop Phra-Ban Chong Khaep route) and, before reaching Amphoe Phop Phra, taking a right turn to Huai Nam Nak village.

Doi Kia Viewpoint (จุดชมวิวดอยเกี๊ยะ)

Located in the Mae Sot forest area at Mu 4, Tambon Phop Phra, this is the highest point of the borderline between Myanmar and Thailand. It is around 512 metres high and overlooks a forest in Myanmar. Part of this viewpoint is on a mountain ridge. The weather is cool. During the cool season, a sea of mist can be seen above the Moei River, the borderline between Myanmar and Thailand.

Namtok Pa Wai (น้ำตกป่าหวาย)

Follow Highway No. 1090 (Mae Sot - Umphang route), and take a left turn at Km. 43 for around 16 kilometres along a winding lane to a village. To admire this waterfall, one must walk from its ground floor to the upper level. Then, go further for around 30 metres, visitors will see a channel of about 10 metres wide where flowing water falls and disappears under the mountain base. The waterfall originates from Pa Wai Creek where water flows all year round and many rattan plants grow. It is therefore named 'Pa Wai', which means a rattan forest. Travel can be made by following Highway No. 1090 (Phop Phra-Umphang route) and taking a left turn before Km. 42 for around 20 kilometres.

Namtok Sai Fa and Namtok Sai Rung (น้ำตกสายฟ้าและน้ำตกสายรุ้ง)

These waterfalls have spray of water which looks like a rainbow when being seen in sunlight. Travel can be made by following Highway No. 1090. The waterfalls are 11 kilometres from Amphoe Phop Phra.

Accommodation: The park has two visitor houses. Visitors can bring their own tent for an overnight stay. For further details, contact the Chief of the Namtok Pha Charoen National Park, Km. 37, Mu 6, Tambon Chong Khaep, Amphoe Phop Phra, Tak 63160. Tel. 0 5550 0906. Or contact the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department. Tel. 0 2562 0760 www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: Follow Highway No. 1090 (Mae Sot-Umphang route) and take a left turn at Km. 37 for around 700 metres before reaching the park headquarters.

Amphoe Umphang

Amphoe Umphang is about 259 kilometres from Tak town. It is a district bordering with the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the largest district of Thailand. Originally, many Karen people lived here. Then, Thai people in the North migrated into the area and a large community was established. Umphang was once a gateway town on the western border subject to Uthai Thani Province. It was also a checkpoint for the Burmese people who crossed the border to trade in Thai territory. While travelling in the forest, Burmese merchants kept their border pass in a bamboo tube with a cover to protect it from rain and tear. When arriving at the checkpoint in Umphang, they uncovered the container and produced the document to

the checkpoint officers for being stamped. The border pass is pronounced in Karen language as “Um Pha.” The word was gradually changed to “Umphang,” and it became the name of the area known as the district of Umphang nowadays.

To get there: From Bangkok, follow Highway No. 1 (Phahonyothin Road) via Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Ang Thong, Chainat, Nakhon Sawan, Kamphaeng Phet, to Tak, totalling 425 kilometres. Take a left turn, about 7 kilometres before reaching Tak town, to Highway No. 105 (Tak-Mae Sot route) and go along to Amphoe Mae Sot, totalling 86 kilometres. From Amphoe Mae Sot, take a left turn to Highway No. 1090 (Mae Sot-Umphang route) and drive further to Amphoe Umphang on the twisting and complicated path of 1,219 curves along the Thanon Thong Chai range for 164 kilometres. This path is known as a ‘sky road.’ The drive from Mae Sot to Umphang takes 4-5 hours. The total distance is 689 kilometres from Bangkok to Umphang.

Note: It is suggested that travellers should drive with special caution and use a high performance vehicle, which is in good condition, since the road runs through the mountain range and has many bends. There is a rest area around Km. 84 where food and beverages are available. Those who are carsick should take medicine before travelling.

Ban Boran (บ้านโบราณ)

Umphang is a small community living a simple way of life. Most houses are made of wood with one storey. The roofs are made of local materials, such as leaves of a Phluang tree, wooden shingles, terracotta tiles, etc. The houses built on stilts have an open ground

floor. There is a set of stairs in the front of the house. A bench is set in parallel to the portico. The fence is made of log slabs. Nowadays, these traditional houses can still be seen. The Ban Boran Club manages to provide knowledge and understanding of the traditional houses to the owners as a way to develop their houses to become a cultural attraction. For further details, contact the Ban Boran Club. Tel: 0 5556 1287.

Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary (เขตรักษาพันธุ์สัตว์ป่าอุ้มผาง)

It covers a total area of 1,619,280 rai and has been maintained as a conservation forest to preserve natural resources. This western woodland is also an origin of a World Heritage Site. Most of the areas are complicated high mountains. It is very cool between November and February. Most trees are species of a rain forest and a deciduous forest. Wild animals found are clouded leopard, Malayan tapir serow, hawk, pelican, etc. It was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1989.

Places of Interest in the Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary

Namtok Thi Lo Su (น้ำตกทีลอซู)

The word “Thi Lo Su” in Karen language means a black waterfall. It is located in the Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary, 3 kilometres from the headquarters. This large waterfall is on a limestone mountain, 900 metres above sea level. It originates from Klo Tho Creek cascading along a steep cliff. This multi-tiered waterfall flows strongly all year round. It is around 500 metres wide and about 300 metres high, and surrounded by an intact rain forest. It ranks among the world’s six most beautiful



Namtok Thi Lo Su

waterfalls. Visitors should pay special caution while walking through the cascades at each tier.

To get there: By car-From Amphoe Umphang, follow the Umphang-Mae Sot route and take a left turn at Km. 161 (Ban Mae Klong Mai) to Delo Pass or the “Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary” checkpoint for 30 kilometres. Visitors should use a pick-up truck or a four-wheel drive car which has high performance. During the rainy season, it is impossible for a car to access the sanctuary. To visit the waterfall, visitors are required to use a rubber dinghy and walk to the headquarters before going further for around 3 kilometres on foot to the waterfall.

Rafting: Visitors can contact tour companies providing the activity in Amphoe Umphang via the Umphang Tourism Promotion and Conservation Club. Tel. 0 5556 1338. For more information, please contact TAT Tak office, Tel. 0 5551 4341-3

Namtok Thi Lo Cho or Namtok Saifon: (น้ำตกทีลอจ้อ หรือน้ำตกสายฝน)

It is 3 kilometres from Amphoe Umphang.

Follow the Umphang-Ban Pa La Tha route and take a right turn for around 1 kilometre. The first tier of the waterfall is around 80 metres high on a steep cliff. The second tier flows to the Mae Klong River. Its rapidly flowing stream against boulders causes sprays of water that look like falling rain from the sky, and a rainbow is therefore created. If visitors arrive at the waterfall around 9.00 a.m., they will witness the beautiful rainbow. The sprays of water also dampen the surrounding area and enable the growth of moss and lichen to appear all year round. This waterfall is accessible by a rubber dinghy along the Mae Klong River from Amphoe Umphang, taking about 30 minutes.

Namtok Se Pla (น้ำตกเซปละ)

It is located in Se Pla village, Tambon Mae Lamung, 3 kilometres from Pa La Tha village. This waterfall on a limestone mountain flows in tiers, and is 10 metres wide and 50 metres long. Its flowing stream against boulders looks like a beautiful white cloud.



Namtok Thi Lo Cho or Namtok Saifon

Namtok Thi Lo Re: (น้ำตกทีลอเร)

It is located on a gorge in the Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary, featuring a cave-like cliff on a bank of the Mae Klong River. The main stream of water flows along the high steep cliff into the Mae Klong River from the height of 80 metres amidst the beauty of nature. This waterfall is an ideal place for nature and adventure lovers. It is advisable to take the Umphang-Ban Pa La Tha route, starting from the Karen village of Pa La Tha on a rubber dinghy along the Mae Klong River for around 3 days.

Note: Visitors must prepare their own meals and equipment for a two-night stay along the way. For more information, please contact TAT Tak office, Tel. 0 5551 4341-3

Doi Hua Mot (ดอยหัวหมด)

It is located in Umphang village, featuring a stretch of limestone mountains of 30 kilometres long and 2 kilometres wide. There are no large trees on these mountains; only small grasses, such as cycad and Thian pa (*Impatiens calcicola*), grow in general. Wildflowers can be seen in full bloom during the rainy season. There is also a scattering of boulders. The mountains viewed from the ground look like a green carpet dotted with boulders, plants, Thian pa and various wildflowers. On the top, visitors can enjoy a view of Umphang village and intertwining mountain ranges, as well as scenic surroundings. Viewpoints are provided for visitors to admire the sunrise and sunset. A sea of morning mist, particularly at the beginning of the cool season, can be seen.

To get there: Take the Umphang - Ban Pa La Tha route to Doi Hua Mot for around 10 kilometres. There are two viewpoints: the first at Km. 9 plus

a 20 minutes mountain walk, and the second at Km. 10-take a left turn to the parking lot and a further 5 minutes walk. It is suggested to arrive at Doi Hua Mot before sunrise around 5.00 - 6.00 a.m. On the mountain top, it is rather cool and the wind blows all the time.

Tham Takhobi (ถ้ำตะเคียน)

It is located in Mae Klong village. This large cave with a high ceiling has a wide path in tiers and many walking lines inside. Its stalagmites and stalactites are attractive. The cave is around 3 kilometres in depth. Visitors can walk through it to Mae Klong Mai village.

To get there: Take the Mae Klong Mai-Namtok Thi Lo Su route from Amphoe Umphang for around 3 kilometres.

Accommodation: The Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary has provided an area for visitors who bring their own tents. The service fee is 30 baht/person/night. Tents are also available for rent at the headquarters. It is suggested for visitors to bring their own foodstuff. Kitchen utensils are available upon request. For more information, contact the Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary, Amphoe Umphang, Tak 63170. Tel. 0 5550 0706, 0 5550 0919-20.

To get there: Follow Highway No. 105 (Tak - Mae Sot route) for around 96 kilometres and switch to Highway No. 1090 (Mae Sot-Umphang route) to Amphoe Umphang. The total distance is around 164 kilometres.

Amazing Hill (เนินพิศวง)

This is the second amazing hill of Tak. It is located on the Umphang-Ban Pa La Tha route, just past Km. 16 for around 500 metres. A car, without starting the engine, can run up the

hill from a test point. A sea of mist can be also viewed at this hill.

Activities in Amphoe Umphang Routes to Study the Hilltribe Ways of Life

The Karen Village of Pa La Tha (บ้านกะเหรี่ยง ปะละทะ)

This ancient Karen village is located on the bank of the Mae Klong River in Amphoe Umphang. It is a developed village, having an electricity supply, a health unit, and a school. The people here still wear their traditional dress. There is a loom in each house; cloth is woven for personal use only. Pigs and chickens are raised as food, and elephants as a vehicle for travel and transportation. Most Karen people earn a living from farming.

To get there: From Amphoe Umphang, take the Umphang-Ban Pa La Tha route for around 27 kilometres to the Karen village of Pa La Tha. From the village, visitors can take a forest trek or an elephant ride to the Karen village of Kho Tha and Namtok Thi Lo Su. The village is also a starting point for a rubber dinghy trip along the Mae Klong River to Namtok Thi Lo Re.

The Karen Village of Thi Pho Chi (บ้าน กะเหรี่ยงทีโพจี)

This village maintains their culture and traditional way of life. Their houses are roofed with natural materials found in the locality, such as tree leaves and barks. The villagers earn a living from paddy farming, cloth-weaving, etc. Elephants are kept as a vehicle. The village is deep in a forest.

To get there: On foot or by elephant ride only.

The Karen Village of Ruesi Le Tong Khu

(บ้านกะเหรี่ยงฤๅษีเลตองคู)

This village practises traditions distinguishing from the ones of other Karens. They have a hermit or Ruesi as the centre of respect. The most important tradition is to offer a torch of fire as a gesture of paying homage to the revered hermit master around December every year. The hermit resides in a temple. Here, the important item is maintained: the ancient piece of over 400-year ivory carved in images of Lord Buddha in the attitude of meditation from the base to the end of the tusk.

To get there: Take the Umphang-Mae Klong Mai route to the Karen village of Poeng Khloen. Go further on foot for around 16 kilometres to the village of Ruesi Le Tong Khu. A letter of permission is required one month in advance. For further details, contact the Border Patrol Police Division 347. Tel. 0 5556 1008. (Visitors are not advisable to travel on their own.)

Whitewater Rafting and Trekking

Tha Sai - Namtok Thi Lo Su Visitors can use different ways to access Namtok Thi Lo Su. Sail a rubber dinghy along the Mae Klong River from Amphoe Umphang to Tha Sai for 3 hours and walk to the waterfall. Alternatively, take a four-hour boat trip to the rapids of Mo Ki Do and walk to the headquarters of the Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary, and walk another 3 kilometres to the waterfall. Or walk a 25 kilometres distance from Ban De Lo to the waterfall, taking 7 hours.

Pa La Lha-Kho Tha-Thi Lo Su This route starts from Ban Pa La Tha to Namtok Thi Lo Su, totalling 25 kilometres for 6 hours. Visitors can have an overnight stay en route at Ban Kho

Tha, the Karen village in the heart of forest. The villagers live a simple way of life. Most of them earn a living by raising elephants.

Namtok Thi Lo Re-Ban Pa La Tha This route is a walk back from Namtok Thi Lo Re through Namtok Niranam, Huai Din Daeng, Namtok Se Pla, Ban Se Pla, to Ban Pa La Tha. It runs through a thick forest and alternates with hills. Wild animals may be seen on the way. It is advisable to take an elephant ride and alternate it with trekking. The total distance is 30 kilometres for 8-10 hours. Visitors have to prepare equipment for an overnight stay in the forest and bring their own meal.

Note: For visitors who are interested in whitewater rafting and trekking routes, contact the Umphang Tourism Conservation and Promotion Club. Tel. 0 5556 1338. For more information, please contact TAT Tak office, Tel. 0 5551 4341-3

Whitewater Rafting on the Mae Klong River

Umphang-Namtok Thi Lo Su This route starts from Umphang town and along the Umphang Creek to the Mae Klong River. The river trip passes through the beauty of nature and drops by Namtok Thi Lo Cho, a waterfall flowing from the top of a steep high cliff. This is a rest point for playing in the water. Sprays of water caused by the waterfall look like falling rain. The raft goes further along a hot stream to Kaeng Ta Kho Bi, the most popular rapids among visitors, and passes Pha Phueng, Pha Bo, to Tha Sai. The total distance of the river trip takes around 3 hours. A further trip by car, one in good condition and with high performance,

to the Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary will take around 45 minutes. Then, visitors have to walk on to Namtok Thi Lo Su for around 45 minutes. During the rainy season, the road is closed; a car is not allowed to pass between 1 June and 30 November each year. Visitors can have an overnight stay at the Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary. For more information, contact the Umphang Tourism Conservation and Promotion Club. Tel. 0 5556 1338.

The Karen Village of Pa La Tha - Namtok

Thi Lo Re This route starts from Ban Pa La Tha and passes the Karen village of Kho Tha. There are large trees on the banks and wild animals may be spotted en route. Many points of the rapids are along the way to Thi Lo Su Waterfall. Kaeng Le Ke Ti, the first and large rapids, stretches for several kilometres along small waterfalls to Kaeng Khon Mong. The rapids go against numerous boulders before reaching Kaeng Ka Cho Chi Le, the last rapids. The raft goes further to the river curve where there is a cliff that looks like a cave on the riverside. Here, Namtok Thi Lo Re has its main stream of water falling beautifully from the cliff of the limestone mountain down into the Mae Klong River. This is the end of the whitewater rafting adventure on the Mae Klong River. It is rated at 3-4 levels of difficulty.

Note: Visitors have to prepare equipment for a two-night stay in the forest and bring their own meal.

Period for Rafting: The best time falls between November and May. Rafting is very dangerous during the rainy season since there are strong currents and water depth makes it difficult to control the raft. Thus, it is not advisable to do it.

For more information, please contact TAT Tak office, Tel. 0 5551 4341-3

Preparation for Rafting Seasonal rafting can be done with no risk caused by nature because the currents are not so strong and the river is not deep or wide; its banks are only 8-10 metres away from each side of the raft. However, visitors should be cautious while being on the raft and prepare themselves for an enjoyable and safe trip as follows:-

- Wear clothes and shoes that are not so thick or tight.
- Wear a hat to avoid the sun's heat.
- Wear a life jacket, especially those who cannot swim.
- Have a rope of around 30-50 metres in length for being used in case of emergency.
- Water proof or plastic bags for keeping a camera.
- Bags for collecting garbage to be disposed of on land.

For a rafting activity, contact a tour company. Accommodation in Amphoe Umphang may be contacted via tour companies. Rafting fees are subject to the number of persons and the duration of rafting.

Trekking Route to Thi Lo Su Waterfall (Thi Lo Su-Kho Tha-Sop Mae Lamung) (เส้นทางเดินป่าสู่น้ำตกทีลอซู (ทีลอซู-โคทะ-สบแม่ละมั่ง))

starts with walking from Kaeng Mo Ki Do and skirting along the mountain slope to the Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary Office for a total of 4 hours. Then see Namtok Thi Lo Su and stay one night at the office. Next day, continue walking for 2 hours more to the Kho Tha Karen village, which is surrounded by jungle, has a simple lifestyle, beautiful Namtok Kho Tha, and stay

one night at the village. Next day, go trekking by riding an elephant to the Mae Lamung Karen village or Pa La Tha Karen village.

Trekking Route, Riding Elephant, Hill Tribe Home Stay and Umphang Khi Rafting (เส้นทางเดินป่า นั่งช้าง พักบ้านชาวเขา และ ล่องแก่งอุ้มผางคี)

this route is suitable for adventure groups. Start with walking or riding an elephant from Ban Pae Do Tha. Then, take 2 hours to Ban Umphang Khi and stay one night at the hill tribe village. Next day, go trekking by walking along Huai Umphang in order to reach the rafting point at Kaeng Manao. Then go rafting for 4 hours and pass 77 islets (at Levels 3-4) to Ban Pae Do Tha. This natural route is so plentiful and beautiful that it has been named as the advanced rafting point from Or Sor Tor Travel Magazine. Then, go back to the accommodation in Amphoe Umphang by car.

Trekking Route, Riding Elephant, Camping and Thi Lo Re Rafting (เส้นทางเดินป่า นั่งช้าง นอนป่า ล่องแก่งทีลอเร)

starts with rafting with inflatable boat along the Mae Klong River, from Ban Pa La Tha in which the 2 sides of the river are plentiful with large trees. On the way, wild animals can be found. To go to Namtok Thi Lo Re, visitors have to pass many islets (at Levels 3-4). The islets that are normally passed are Kaeng Le Ke Ti which is a big and many kilometres long islet, then pass a small waterfall to Kaeng Khon Mong which is torrential and full of rocks, then pass to the last islet, Kaeng Ka Cho Chi Le. Then, continue rafting to the bend of the watercourse to a rock shelter like a riverside cave. There is a beautiful

waterfall that falls from a steep limestone cliff down to the Mae Klong River named “Namtok Thi Lo Re”, which is a destination of adventurous rafting with inflatable boat on the Mae Klong River. Then spend overnight camping at the Mae Klong riverside. Next day, continue walking for 4 hours to Ban Se Pla and go back to the accommodation in Amphoe Umphang by car.



Loi Krathong Sai Lai Prathip Phan Duang Tradition

EVENTS & FESTIVALS

Loi Krathong Sai Lai Prathip Phan Duang Tradition (ประเพณีลอยกระทงสายไหล

ประทีป ๑,๐๐๐ ดวง) Loi Krathong Sai is an ancient tradition which has long been inherited over the past. It is held every year in November which coincides with the full moon night of the twelfth lunar month. ‘Krathong Sai’ is different from a Krathong cup in general. A cup of coconut shell is used as its body. Since the people of Tak love “Miang” -a local snack made of coconut flesh, and produce “Miang” as an important local product, a lot of coconut shells are left. During the Loi Krathong Festival, the people bring them to be cleaned and polished for making Krathong Sai. Prepared fuel is put in the coconut cups and then lit before floating them away in a line along the Ping River. The glittering cups provide an attractive scene on the Ping River at night. During this event, there is a competition of releasing the Krathong cups called ‘Krathong Sai Lai Prathip Phan Duang’ to win His Majesty the King’s Cup, cultural performances, a beauty contest entitled ‘Thida Krathong Sai,’ and OTOP booths.

Taksin Maharachanuson Fair and Red Cross Fair (งานตากสินมหาราชานุสรณ์และงาน

กาชาด) King Taksin the Great who returned independence to the Thai nation had his background closely tied with Tak. The people of Tak, therefore, organise a traditional fair ‘Taksin Maharachanuson’ to honour him and publicise his heroic deeds. There is a light and sound presentation held as offerings to propitiate his soul, exhibitions, entertainment performances and booths of agricultural goods and OTOP products. The fair and the Red Cross

Fair are an annual event held together during 28 December-3 January at the King Taksin the Great Shrine.

Khuen That Duean Kao Tradition (ประเพณี ขึ้นธาตุเดือน ๙) This merit making event is held to worship the Lord Buddha's relics on the fourteenth waxing moon day and the full moon day of the ninth lunar month of Thailand's North, which coincides with the seventh lunar month of Thailand in general, or around late May or in June. There are processions of long drums, offerings, money donation trees, 'Pha Pa' robe trees and victory flags, and a robe to cover Phrathat (the pagoda where the Lord Buddha's relics are enshrined), starting from Nong Lem, Saphan Bun, to Wat Phra Borommathat. A ceremony is held to offer the pagoda robe. On this occasion, a ritual is done to propitiate the Chedi (pagoda), located north of the temple, to mark King Ramkhamhaeng's successful elephant-back fight against Khun Sam Chon, the ruler of the city of Chot. Also, the traditional merit-making by giving offerings to Buddhist monks is held at the temple.

LOCAL FOOD

Miang Kham Mueang Tak or Miang Chomphon (เมืองคำเมืองตาก หรือเมืองจอมพล) Its condiments include shredded coconut, fried dried rice, roast peanut, dried shrimps, crispy pork skin, small pieces of lemon, shallot, and ginger, fresh capsicum, soya bean sauce, and sesame cracker or leaves of Cha-phlu (*Piper sarmentosum* Roxb). The sesame cracker will be softened in water. The rest of the condiments will be wrapped by a soft cracker into a titbit and topped with a drop of soya bean sauce.

Miang Kham is a kind of snack popular in Tak and nearby provinces.

Kuaitiao Phuen Mueang (ก๋วยเตี๋ยวพื้นเมือง) remarkably, noodle soup here is cooked with small flat threads. Other condiments are powdered dried shrimp, small pieces of crispy pork skin, shallot, fried garlic, chopped pork, sliced cow pea, granulated sugar, lemon juice, and fish sauce. Both dry noodles and noodle soup are available. Nowadays, two noodle shops are left: Ran Pa Bang in Amphoe Mueang Tak and Ran Pa La on the Mae Sot - Mae Ramat route in Amphoe Mae Sot.

Kabong Cho (กะบองจ้อ) This kind of snack got its name from Burmese words: 'Kabong' means a pumpkin and 'Cho' means being fried. Pumpkin is coated with flour and fried until crispy. The tip of crunchiness lays on flour called 'Paemong' from Myanmar which is made from young soybeans. Nowadays, besides pumpkin, other vegetables, such as raw papaya, gourd, bean sprout, etc., are applied. The fried vegetables are eaten with sweet and sour dipping of which ingredients are tamarind juice, sugarcane juice, salt, ground peanut and garlic. This snack is commonly sold at markets in Amphoe Mueang Tak and Amphoe Mae Sot.

Seng-phe and Halawa (เส่งเฟ้และฮาละหว้า)

These are typical sweets of the people of Thai Yai. 'Seng-phe' looks like red sticky rice conserve, cooked from sticky rice, sugarcane juice and coconut milk, and baked or grilled until its coconut creamy topping turns brown. 'Halawa' is cooked from rice flour, granulated sugar, coconut milk, and tapioca, and topped

with coconut cream like Seng-phe. Both of them have a sweet and creamy taste. Vendors usually make them in a round tray and cut them into small pieces for sale in the municipal fresh market of Amphoe Mae Sot.

SOUVENIR SHOPS

5 Stars OTOP Products

Amphan Scented Stick (ธูปหอมอัมพัน) 82 Mu 3 Tambon Maetao, Amphoe Mae Sot, Tel. 08 9634 8491

Health Vegetables Company (บริษัท พืชผักอนามัย) 389 Mu 3, Tambon Phoppra, Amphoe Phop Phra Tel. 0 2223 0108 (Melon)

4 Stars OTOP Products

Jewelry (เครื่องประดับอัญมณี) 185 Prasatwhithi Road, Amphoe Mae Sot, Tel. 0 5553 6636, 08 9269 4700

Bless Jade Tree (ต้นไม้หยกมงคล) 383/4 Taksin Road, Tambon Nongluang, Amphoe Mueang Tak, Tel. 0 5551 2403, 08 1785 9306

Mi Chiang Drinking Brown Rice Soup (น้ำข้าวกล้องดราหมีเจียง) 118/1 Mu 2, Tambon Yanri, Amphoe Sam Ngao, Tel. 0 5550 0065, 08 1785 9302

Nam Prik Kung (น้ำพริกกุ้ง) 107 Mu 1, Tambon Maepa, Amphoe Mae Sot, Tel. 0 5554 6463, 08 9271 8368

Kled Tao Handicraft Cloths (ผ้าทอเกล็ดเต่า) 84 Mu 3, Tambon Tak Ok, Amphoe Ban Tak, Tel. 08 1413 3631

Karen Handicraft Cloths (ผ้าทอพื้นเมืองกะเหรี่ยง) 61/2 Mu 2, Tambon Mae Song, Amphoe Tha Song Yang, Tel. 08 1036 9957

Natural Dyed Handicraft Cloths (ผ้าทอสีธรรมชาติ) 325/9 Tambon Chiang Thong, Amphoe Wang Chao, Tel. 08 9966 8061

Orphan Mixed Tamarind (มะขามหยีสีรสอรพรรณ) 77/9 Mahatthaibamrung Road, Tambon Nongluang, Amphoe Mueang Tak

Mayom Yi (มะยมหยี) 90 Mu 4, Tambon Tak Ok, Amphoe Ban Tak, Tel. 08 9439 4147

Jewelry Center (ศูนย์จำหน่ายอัญมณี) Siam Hotel, Amphoe Mae Sot, Tel. 0 5553 1176, 08 1604 5080 (Jewel, Ruby, Jade)

INTERESTING ACTIVITIES

Agro-tourism

Pathom Phet Rose Garden (ไร่กุหลาบปฐมเพชร) developed bake-dried roses and contained in a glass jar for keeping the roses longer for years. This is a hand-made product which is the first and only place in Thailand that has made this well-prepared process. It has become a famous product of Tak province. For further information, please contact the Pathom Phet Rose Garden, 15/1 Mu 6, Tambon Chong Khaep, Amphoe Phop Phra, Khun Pharadon Kanda, Tel. 08 9812 7265.

Theppitak Farm (สวนเทพพิทักษ์) take Highway No. 1090 (Mae Sot-Phop Phra-Umphang) for 28 kilometres, then go left at the junction and go 1 kilometre further. This garden, with an area of more than 900 rai, invented a new breed of pomegranate called “Si Panya” which is sweet, crisp, with bright red seeds. Moreover, there are Si Thong oranges, Sai Nam Phueng oranges, custard apples, and fresh pomegranate juice. For further information, please contact Khun Phairat Chainok, Tel. 08 6200 8283.

EXAMPLES OF TOUR PROGRAMMES

It is interesting to note that the two most

famous districts of Tak also have two groups of major visitors; Mae Sot draws foreigners with its vibrant border town atmosphere, while Umpang attracts the throngs of locals with its ultimate waterfall, Thi Lo Su.

Programme 1

Day 1

Morning - Upon arrival in Tak town, take time to visit TAT Tak office for updates on border situations and a list of suggested trekking tours etc.

- Stroll along Trok Ban Chin (Ban Chin Alley), once the busiest place in town as the trade centre, seeing old Thai-style teak houses before leaving town.
- En route, drop by the Museum of Indigenous Arts and Culture, 12 kilometres from the city, to view a good collection of art by hilltribe people.

Afternoon - Continue to Doi Musur Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre to get to know their lives, including seeing their performance, and also learning about their crops at Doi Muser Crops Research Station.

- Stay overnight in the village

Day 2

Morning - Leave for Mae Sot, on the way, stop at Hilltribe Market. From Mae Sot town, visit Thai-Myanmar Friendship Bridge with an option of crossing to the Burmese side for an excursion or walk the Talat Rim Moei.

Afternoon - Have a massage at the Traditional Thai medicine Promotion Centre

of Mae Sot General Hospital.

The centre offers good services by certified staff.

Evening

Day 3

- Stay overnight in Mae Sot town.
- Travel to Umpang for a trekking tour. Contact a local tour company for an itinerary which normally includes trekking in the forest, rafting and elephant riding.

Programme 2

Day 1

- Leave Amphoe Mueang Tak for Amphoe Mae Sot.
- Pay respect to Chaopho Phawo at Km. 62-63.
- Experience the wonder of nature at the amazing hill around Km. 65.
- Visit Wat Thaiwatthanaram to witness artworks of the people of Thai Yai.
- Visit the Thai-Myanmar Friendship Bridge.
- Buy products from Rim Moei Market.
- Back to Hotel

Day 2

6.30 a.m.

- Depart for Amphoe Umpang, using the 'sky road'
- Prepare personal items for rafting on the Mae Klong River. The river trip passes along Thi Lo Cho Waterfall, Ta Kho Bi Rapids, Pha Phueng, Pha Lueat, and Pha Wo. Admire nature on the river banks. Enjoy exciting whitewater rafting. Take a boxed meal enroute.

Afternoon - Arrive at Pha Lueat and proceed to the Umpang Wildlife Sanctuary

by bus, if it is during the cool and hot seasons, or on foot during the rainy season, for around 11 kilometres, taking 3 hours.

- Set up a camp for an overnight stay.

Day 3

- 6.00 a.m. - Have breakfast. Walk to Thi Lo Su Waterfall. Play in the waterfall. Take pictures. Admire the beauty of nature.
- Return to the camp. Collect personal items.
 - Have lunch. Leave for Amphoe Mueang Tak.
 - Arrive in Amphoe Muang Tak. Pay homage to the Shrine of King Taksin the Great.
- 6.00 p.m. - Admire the sunset at the Ping River, which is praised for its attractiveness.

Tips for a Trip to National Parks

Nature Study Walk

- Walk on the provided path to prevent oneself from unintentionally damaging an ecosystem.
- Do not leave any garbage since it will spoil the area and may hurt wild animals. For example, if animals devour broken bottles or pieces of plastic that cannot be digested, they may die.

Forest Trek

- Enquire about the destination place in order to prepare equipment properly.
- Prepare forest trekking equipment which is necessary and easy to use, such as sleeping bag, tent, plastic mat, medicine, torchlight, pocket knife, repellent, compass, etc.
- Study the seasons of nature, such as flowers,

migrating birds, etc. Prepare binoculars, notebook, pencil, pen and map.

- Study the route and check it with a map before travelling. Choose a path on the mountain ridge which is easier to walk on than the one in a valley. Strictly follow the authorities' advice.

Camping

- Prepare a tent, sleeping bag, plastic mat, kitchen utensils such as a pot, gas range, oil lamp, dried food, drinking water, canvas shoes, hat, etc.
- Examine the direction of wind before putting up a tent. The tent must be at the beginning while a bonfire and a restroom at the end. The tent should be on a hill or high land, and on an open area beside a creek.
- Sweep pieces of grass and leaves before putting up a tent since they may be a habitat of insects or reptiles.
- Find fuel from pieces of wood in the forest or on the beach, and put out the bonfire before going to sleep.
- Keep the area clean in its original state after camping.

FACILITIES IN TAK

Accommodations

(The room rates mentioned in this brochure may be changed. Please ask for current information from each hotel when making reservation.)

Amphoe Mueang Tak

Ban Suan Tak Resort (บ้านสวนตาก รีสอร์ท)
36/1 Mu 3 Tak-Maesod Road, Tambon Maetho
(Tel: 08 3956 5664) 5 rooms, 6 houses: 300-700

baht

Ban Suan Wan Thongchai (บ้านสวนวันทองชัย) 234/4 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Nong Bua Tai (Tel: 0 5551 1916, 08 9638 9669) 23 rooms, 6 houses: 250-350 baht

Chayangkoon Garden (ช้างยังกูร การ์เด้นท์) 56/13 Tambon Mai Ngam (Tel: 08 0512 1328, 0 5551 5226, 0 5551 7708) 20 rooms: 300 baht

Doi Mu Ser (ดอยมูเซอร์ โฮมสเตย์) 151 Mu 5 Tambon Danmaelam (Tel: 08 3335 9963, 08 6209 6848) 16 houses: 350-1,500 baht

Fah Sai Resort (ฟ้าใส รีสอร์ท) 41/1 Mu 4 Nongbuatai (Tel: 0 5551 2661, 08 3165 3263) 6 rooms: 320 baht

Home Inn (โฮม อินน์) 15/3-14 Chumphon Road, Tambon Rahaeng (Tel: 0 5551 5371, 0 5551 5373)

Klong Sak Resort (คลองสักรีสอร์ท) 36/5 Mu 1 Tambon Namrim (Tel: 0 5589 2699, 0 5589 2700) 12 rooms and 13 houses: 380-420 baht

Ko Loi Golden Park (เกาะลอยโกลเด้นท์ ปาร์ค) 75/26 Mahatthaibamrung Road (Tel: 0 5551 7461-3) 39 rooms: 490-650 baht

Kun Thong Resort (คันทองรีสอร์ท) 25 Mu 10 Tambon Namrue (Tel: 08 9459 0796) 22 rooms: 350 baht, 4 houses: 500 baht

Lan Fah Sang Resort (ลานฟ้าสง รีสอร์ท) 155/1 Mu 7 Tambon Mai Hom (Tel: 08 3567 9899) 7 rooms, 1 house: 350-450 baht

Lan Sang National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติ ลานสง) P.O. Box 8 Tambon Mae Tho, Amphoe Mueang Tak, Tak 63000 (the office of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, Bangkok Tel: 0 2562 0760), www.dnp.go.th 10 houses: 400-2,500 baht

Madamwee Apartment (มาดามวี อพาร์ทเมนต์) 431 Taksin Road (Tel: 0 5551 5777, 08 1727 1364) 30 rooms: 350 baht

Mae Ping (แม่ปิง) 231/1 Mahatthaibamrung Road (Tel: 0 5551 1807) 35 rooms: 150-250 baht

Mai Ngam Resort (ไม้งาม รีสอร์ท) 37/11 Mu 7, Tambon Mai Ngam, Phahonyothin Road (Tel: 0 5551 3326) 25 rooms: 250-450 baht

Maihom Garden Home (ไม้มหอมการ์เด้นท์โฮม) 8/24 Mu 7 Tambon Mai Ngam (Tel: 0 5589 0689, 08 0687 4641) 4 houses: 350 baht

Makmai Homestay (แมกไมโฮมสเตย์) 158/1 Tambon Namruem (Tel: 0 5551 2848, 08 7200 0898) 24 rooms: 380 baht, 17 bungalows: 450-600 baht

Mekwilai (เมกวิลโล) 311/4 Mahatthaibamrung Road (Tel: 0 5554 0354 Fax: 0 5551 1732) 74 rooms: 320-360 baht

Napalai Resort (เนपालีย์ รีสอร์ท) 242 Mu 5 Phahonyotin Road, Tambon Mai Ngam (Tel: 08 7902 0410) 14 Houses: 350-500 baht

Official Reception House Horticultural Center (บ้านรับรองศูนย์บริการด้านพืช) (Doi Muser Horticultural Station) (Tel: 0 5551 2131) 50 rooms: 100-500 baht

Phanasan (พนาสันต์) 160/1 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Nam Ruem (Tel: 0 5551 1436) 34 rooms: 150-450 baht

P.P. Resort (พีพี รีสอร์ท) 543 Mu 9 Tambon Namrim (Tel: 0 5551 7959) 23 rooms: 350-500 baht

Prukha Resort (พฤษภา รีสอร์ท) 84/11 Mu 7 Phahonyotin Road, Tambon Mai Ngam (Tel: 0 5589 0555, 08 9439 4007) 7 rooms, 3 houses: 350-550 baht

Rak Hotel (รัก โฮเทล) 2/4 Mahadthai Bumrung Road, Tambon Nong Luang (Tel: 0 5551 6534, 08 9270 4745) 45 rooms: 380-450 baht

Raja Buri Boutique Hotel (ราชบุรี บูติก โฮเทล) 307/1 Mu 8 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Namruem (Tel: 0 5557 2111-9 Fax: 0 5551 2476)

www.rajaburi.com 140 rooms: 790-1,800 baht

Riverside Resort (ริเวอร์ไซด์ รีสอร์ท) Phahonyothin Road Km. 537 (Tel: 08 3555 5434, 08 1534 2805) 5 bungalows: 500-1,200 baht

Rommanee Garden (รมณี การ์เด้นท์) 126 Mu 1 Chedi Yutthahatthi Road, Tambon Maetho (Tel: 0 5551 1728, 0 5551 6888 Fax: 0 5551 1728) 26 rooms, 5 houses: 450-900 baht

Sabaidi Resort (สบายดี รีสอร์ท) 131/19 Mu 5 Tambon Namrim (Tel: 0 5503 0296) 11 rooms: 380-460 baht

Sa-nguan Thai (สงวนไทย) 619 Taksin Road, Tambon Nong Luang (Tel: 0 5551 1153) 23 rooms: 220-340 baht

Suansin Garden Resort (สวนสิน การ์เด้นท์ รีสอร์ท) 8/7 Phahonyothin Road (Tel: 0 5589 3444-5) 80 rooms: 260-360 baht

Suansin Lanna Garden (สวนสิน ล้านนา การ์เด้น) 8 Mu 8 Tambon Namruem (Tel: 0 5589 1189, 0 5589 1333) 118 rooms: 370-500 baht

Tak Andaman Resort (ตากอันดามัน รีสอร์ท) 121 Phahonyothin Road, Km. 415 (Tel: 0 5551 7565-6 Fax: 0 5551 7566) www.takhotel.com, 108 rooms: 800-1,400 baht, 12 Bungalows: 2,500-6,000 baht

Tang Kiaw House Resort (ตังเกี้ยวเฮาส์ รีสอร์ท) 211/17 Mahatthaibamrung Road (Tel: 0 5551 5100) 20 rooms: 350 baht

The Plam Resort (เดอะ ปาล์ม รีสอร์ท) 1/2 Mu 5 Phahonyotin Road, Tambon Namruem (Tel: 0 5503 0099, 08 7196 9997) 18 rooms: 390 baht

Thep Prathan (เทพประทาน) 196 Mu 6, Phahonyothin Road (Tel: 0 5554 1015, 0 5551 6573) 30 rooms: 180-350 baht

Thongtara Resort (ทองธารา รีสอร์ท) 72 Mu 4 Ban Wang Muang, Tambon Mai Ngam (Tel: 0 5588 0030, 08 4687 0383, 08 2891 5098) 8 rooms: 350-450 baht

Thararat Resort (ธารารัตน์ รีสอร์ท) 133 Mu 9 Tambon Wang Hin (Tel: 0 5589 1267-8, 08 7315 0417, 08 0119 5605) 20 rooms: 350 baht

Wiang Tak Riverside (เวียงตากริเวอร์ไซด์) 236 Chomphon Road, Tambon Rahaeng (Tel: 0 5551 2507-8, 0 5551 1910 Fax: 0 5551 2168), www.viangtakhotel.com, e-mail: info@viangtakhotel.com 144 rooms: 600-2,500 baht

Amphoe Sam Ngao

Big Poi Resort (บิ๊กปอย รีสอร์ท) 82 Mu 5 Tambon Sam Ngao (Tel: 0 5554 9299) 5 rooms: 500 baht, 4 houses: 800 baht

Chatchai Farm and Farmstay (จัตุชัยฟาร์ม แอนด์ ฟาร์มสเตย์) 99/9 Mu 4 Tambon Yanri (Tel: 0 5559 9118, 08 1971 3979) 42 houses: 1,500-4,000 baht

Official Reception House, Bhumibol Dam (บ้านพักรับรองการไฟฟ้า เขื่อนภูมิพล) (Tel: 0 5554 9509, 0 5559 9093-7 ext. 4001-2 Bangkok Tel: 0 2436 6047, 0 2436 3271-2), www.bhumiboldam.egat.com, 34 rooms: 600-3,000 baht

Wang Kaew Hotel & Resort (วังแก้วโรงแรม แอนด์ รีสอร์ท) 50/2 Mu 1, Tambon Wang Man (Tel: 08 9411 8201) 29 rooms: 150-350 baht

Rafts in Amphoe Sam Ngao

Phae Chong Chok (แพจองโชค) 327 Mu 3 Tambon Sam Ngao (Tel: 0 5580 0673, 08 1785 4685, 08 6679 2759)

Phae Cho Chok Prasert (แพ ช โชคประเสริฐ) (Tel: 08 1962 3479, 08 9961 3089)

Phae Mae Ping Resort (แพแม่ปิงรีสอร์ท) 375/1 Tambon Sam Ngao (Tel: 0 5554 9235, 08 1953 4287)

Phae Malai Tour (แพมาลัย ทัวร์) 156/3 Tambon Sam Ngao (Tel: 0 5554 9044, 08 1962 2219) www.paemalai.com

Phae Nong Naphat Tour (แพนงนภัส ทัวร์) 580/41 Soi Annax 20, Phahonyothin Road, Bangkok (Tel: 08 1434 3477, 0 2993 5710) www.nongnapattours.com

Phae Nong Nuch Tatsana Tour (แพนงนุช ทัดนา ทัวร์) 123/3 Mu 5, Tambon Banna (Tel: 08 1973 4254, 08 1953 5786, 08 4740 4562) www.pae-nongnootour.com

Phae Pik Poi (แพบิกโป๊) 83/1 Mu 3, Tambon Sam Ngao (Tel: 0 5554 9299, 08 1972 7190, 08 4622 2172) www.pikuaytour.com

Phae Porn Chamma Thewi (แพพรจามเทวี) 356 Mu 3 Tambon Sam Ngao (Tel: 0 5554 9376, 08 7201 8489, 08 1324 5963) www.pornjamatavee.com

Phae Rung Charoen Tour (แพรุ่งเจริญทัวร์) 44/4 Tambon Sam Ngao (Tel: 08 9959 5873)

Phae Sri Nam Ngoen (แพศรีน้ำเงิน) 112/2 Mu 5 Tambon Banna (Tel: 08 9430 9376, 08 4378 5287)

Phae Sri Udom Sap (แพศรีอุดมทรัพย์) 46 Mu 3, Tambon Sam Ngao (Tel: 0 5554 9168, 08 1886 4873, 08 9858 6813) www.paesriudomsub.com

Phae Suthida (แพสุทธิดา) 39/10 Mu 7 Phahonyotin Road (Tel: 08 9644 0914, 08 8420 8055, 08 9857 0072), www.sutthiwa.com

Phae ThipThara (แพทิพย์ธารา) 207/2 Mu 4 Tambon Sam Ngao (Tel: 08 1727 3960, 08 9772 5402, 08 9958 1799) www.thiptara.com

Phae Thada Tour (แพธาดาทัวร์) 184 Mu 4 Tambon Sam Ngao (Tel: 0 5554 9082, 08 1972 4082, 08 1962 0881) www.paetadatour.com 50 rooms: 400-1,200 baht

Phae Thawin Chai 3 (แพทวีชัย ๓) 130 Mu 5, Tambon Banna (Tel: 0 5580 0563, 08 1971 1597, 08 1887 0935, 08 1674 2654)

Phae Tho Kanchana (แพ ธ กาญจนา) 373/3 Mu 4, Tambon Sam Ngao (Tel: 0 5554 9238, 08 1972 9673) www.tkanjana.com

Phae VJ Tour (แพวีเจ ทัวร์) 81/1 Mu 1 Tambon Banna (Tel: 08 1960 7221, 08 8490 8433), www.paevjtour.com

Boats Accommodations

Thong Nathi (เรือทองนที) 13 Ratchadapisek Road, Bangkok Yai, Bangkok (Tel: 0 2467 2557, 0 2457 3428 Fax: 0 2457 6875) 35 rooms: 1,800-2,400 baht

Amphoe Mae Sot

Ban Arisa (บ้านอริสา) 641/10 Intharakiri Road, Tambon Maesot (Tel: 0 5553 5111, 0 5553 4777, 08 3166 9666 Fax: 0 5553 6700) www.banarisa.com 35 rooms: 750-1,000 baht

Ban Kiang Chan Resort (บ้านเคียงจันทร์ รีสอร์ท) 8 Asia Road (Tel: 0 5554 7225-6) www.kiangchan.com 15 rooms: 650-750 baht

Ban Mai Resort (บ้านไม้ รีสอร์ท) 100/6 Asia Road, Tambon Mae Sot (Tel: 0 5554 6427-9, 08 1890 9269, Bangkok Tel: 0 2392 2888) 30 rooms: 600-4,000 baht

Ban Mon Resort and Spa (บ้านมอน รีสอร์ท แอนด์ สปา) 85-85/1 Mu 11 Tambon Mahawan (Tel: 08 1972 2832) 6 rooms: 1,500 baht

Ban Mon Inn (บ้านมอนอินน์) 199 Mu 3 Tambon Mahawan (Tel: 0 5556 7069) 8 rooms: 550-1,200 baht

Ban MaiTree Boutique House (บ้านไมตรี บูติกเฮาส์) 80 Asia Road, Tambon Mae Sot (Tel: 0 5553 3334, 08 4382 8839) www.baanmaitee.com 9 rooms: 490-550 baht

Ban Thavipat (บ้านทวีพัฒน์) 9/9 Ban Mai Road, Tambon Mae Sot (Tel: 0 5554 6199, 08 1972 9032) 40 rooms: 350 baht

Ban Thammarat (บ้านธรรมรัตน์) 2/3 Asia Road (Tel: 0 5553 1827) 10 rooms: 350 baht

Centara Mae Sot Hill Resort (เซ็นทารา แม่สอ
ฮิลล์ รีสอร์ท) 100 Asia Road (Tel: 0 5553 2602-8
Fax: 0 5553 2600), www.centarahotelsresorts.
com, 113 rooms: 1,150-4,000 baht

Duang Kamon (ดวงกมล) 298 Intarakiri Road,
Tambon Mae Sot (Tel: 0 5554 2648-9 Fax: 0 5553
1103) 49 rooms: 250-450 baht

Erawan Inn (เอราวัณ อินน์) 3/7 Ratburana Road,
Tambon Mae Sot (Tel: 0 5553 5797, 0 5554 7060),
18 rooms: 400-500 baht

Erawan Place (เอราวัณ เพลส) 1/9 Ratburana
Road, Tambon Mae Sot (Tel: 0 5554 7060) 43
rooms: 350-1,200 baht

First (เฟิร์สท์) 444 Intarakiri Road (Tel: 0 5553
1233 Fax: 0 5553 1340) 33 rooms: 270-450 baht

Green Guesthouse (กรีน เกสต์เฮาส์) 102/2
Asia Road, Tambon Mae Sot (Tel: 0 5553 4651,
08 4812 8796), 5 rooms: 400-800 baht

Golden Hill Resort (โกลเด้นฮิลล์ รีสอร์ท) 390
Mu 1 Soi Chai Sombun 4, Mae Sot-Mae Ramat
Road, Tambon Maepa (Tel: 0 5553 4520, 08 1674
7897) 27 rooms: 350-500 baht

Iravadi Resort (อิรวาดี รีสอร์ท) 758/1-2
Intarakiri Road, Tambon Mae Sot (Tel: 0 5553
5430, 08 0771 0938) 15 rooms: 950-1,800 baht

Kao Kao Resort (แก้ว แก้ว รีสอร์ท) 374 Mu 7,
Tak-Maesot Road, Tambon Mae Pa (Tel: 0 5580
1600, 08 6203 4430) 35 rooms: 450-2,500 baht

Ki Dian House (เกิเตี้ยนส์ เฮาส์) 436 Mu 1
Tambon Maepa (Tel: 0 5553 5277, 08 4777 1190),
18 rooms: 450-850 baht

Leelavadi House (เลิลาวัตี เฮาส์) 450 Mu 7
Tambon Mae Pa (Tel: 0 5580 1652) 15 rooms, 5
houses: 350-1,000 baht

Mae Sot Highland (แม่สอด ไฮแลนด์) 360 Mu
7 Tambon Mae Pa (Tel: 0 5554 7355 Fax: 0 5554
7356) 40 rooms: 500-1,000 baht

Nattapholmini Resort (นัฐพลมินิ รีสอร์ท) 453
Mu 2, Mae Sot-Mae Ramat Road (Tel: 0 5553
1553, 0 5553 2875) 21 rooms: 200-1,000 baht

Pecthcharat (เพชรรัตน์) 13/7 Asia Road,
Tambon Mae Sot (Tel: 0 5553 2135-6) 18 rooms:
350-550 baht

P K House (พี เค เฮาส์) 880 Mu 9 Mae Sot-
Mae Ramat route, Tambon Mae Pa (Tel: 0 5553
2744, 0 5553 3870 Fax: 0 5553 3233), 60 rooms:
350-700 baht

Pornthep (พรเทพ) 25/4 Soi Srimueang,
Prasatwithi Road (Tel: 0 5553 2590-4, 0 5553
2595 Fax: 0 5553 2596) 160 rooms: 200-800 baht
(Umphang Tour services)

Phu Inn (ภูอินน์) 9 Mu 7, Tambon Maepa (Tel:
0 5580 1601-6 Fax: 0 5580 1604) 120 rooms:
250-1,200 baht

Poonnagun (ปูนกันันต์) 10/3 Intarakiri Road,
Tambon Mae Sot (Tel: 0 5553 4732-3) www.
poonnagun.com 36 rooms: 960-1,200 baht

Putthachat Resort (พุทธชาติ รีสอร์ท) 78/6
Intarakiri Road, Tambon Mae Sot (Tel: 0 5554
6135) www.puttachadresort.com 20 rooms:
650-1,000 baht

Queen Palace (ควีน แพเลซ) 65/9 Chidvana
Road, Tambon Mae Sot (Tel: 0 5553 5627-8),
www.queenpalacehotel.com 40 rooms: 450-
1,800 baht

Ruean Usa (เรือนอุษา) 31 Mae Sot-Mae Ramat
Road (Tel: 0 5555 4270, 0 5555 4276) 19 rooms:
1,000-2,000 baht

Sarunya Resort (ศรัญญา รีสอร์ท) 467 Mu 7
Tambon Mae Pa (Tel: 0 5554 6875, 08 7204 1040,
08 3163 7093) 5 houses: 400 baht

Sorakan Ritthiron Resort (सरการฤทธิرون
รีสอร์ท) 29 Mu 6 Ban Huai Hin Phon, Tambon
Maepa (Tel: 0 5550 0066, 0 5553 1596) 21 rooms:
300-4,500 baht

Suan Hin Mountain Lodge (สวนหิน เมาเท่น ลอดจ์) 130 Mu 6, Tambon Maepa (Tel: 08 1888 2404, 08 1132 2031) 10 rooms: 300-1,800 baht

Suwannawit (สุวรรณวิทย) 1 Soi Wat Luang (Tel: 0 5553 1162) 9 rooms: 150-200 baht

T-Corner Home (ที คอเนอร์ โฮม) 526/1 Mu 9 Mae Sot-Mae Ramat Road, Tambon Mae Pa (Tel: 0 5554 6482, 08 1886 5483) www.t-cornerhome.com 8 rooms: 540-650 baht

Thaweechailand Resort (ทวีชัยแลนด์ รีสอร์ท) 457 Intarakiri Road, Tak-Mae Sot route at Km. 7 the way to Amphoe Mae Sot (Tel: 0 5553 1287) 39 houses: 300-2,500 baht

Uthaiwan Resort (อุทัยวรรณ รีสอร์ท) 448 Mu 7 Tambon Mae Pa (Tel: 0 5580 1691, 08 4812 7501, 08 9639 2991) 8 houses: 450-900 baht

Wattana Village Resort (วัฒนา วิลเลจ รีสอร์ท) 373-373/1 Mu 2, Tambon Phrathat Phadaeng, Highway No. 105, Tak-Mae Sot route (Tel: 0 5553 3468-70, 0 5553 2305 Fax: 0 5553 3468) www.wattanavillage.com, 28 houses, 800-14,000 baht, 62 rooms: 720-960 baht

Guesthouses in Amphoe Mae Sot

Ban Prukha Guesthouse (บ้านพฤษา เกสต์เฮาส์) 740 Intharakiri Road, Tambon Mae Sot (Tel: 08 1888 2404, 08 9888 8277, 0 5553 2656) 9 rooms: 200-600 baht

Ban Thai Guesthouse (บ้านไทย เกสต์เฮาส์) 740/1 Intarakiri Road (Tel: 0 5553 1590, 0 5553 5204) 15 rooms: 200-500 baht

NO.4 (นัมเบอร์ โฟร์) 117/5 Ban Thung Road (Tel: 0 5554 4976, 08 1785 2095) 3 rooms: 200 baht

P K Guesthouse (พี เค เกสต์เฮาส์) 842 Mu 9, Maesot-Mae Ramat Road (Tel: 0 5554 7349, 0 5553 2744) 60 rooms: 350-700 baht

Pin Guesthouse (พิน เกสต์เฮาส์) 102/2 Asian Road, Tambon Mae Sot (Tel: 0 5553 4651), 28 rooms: 400-700 baht

Rujira Guesthouse (รุจิรา เกสต์เฮาส์) 3/18 Bua Khun Road (Tel: 0 5554 4969) 25 rooms: 350-1,000 baht

Amphoe Mae Ramat

Khiang Tawan Resort (เคียงตะวัน รีสอร์ท) 289 Mu 4 Tambon Mae Ramat (Tel: 08 4488 9119) 13 rooms: 500-800 baht

Suan Kamon Resort (สวนกมล รีสอร์ท) At Km. 20 Mae Sot-Mae Ramat Road (Mae Sot office Tel: 0 5553 1011, Mae Ramat office Tel: 0 5558 1451, 0 5553 1011) 39 rooms: 250-1,500 baht

Amphoe Tha Song Yang

B P Resort (บีพี รีสอร์ท) 467 Mu 1 Ban Mae Tan (Tel: 0 5558 9098, 08 1379 2385) www.bpresort.9nha.com 13 rooms: 300-1,200 baht

Pien Porn Resort (เพียรพร รีสอร์ท) Ban Mae Tan (Tel: 08 7846 9334) 5 houses: 300-800 baht

Tha Song Yang Hill (ท่าสองยาง ฮิลล์) 467 Mu 1 Ban Mae Tan (Tel: 0 5558 9088, 08 2882 8292) www.thasongyanghill.com 25 houses: 300-500 baht

Amphoe Phop Phra

Namtok Pha Charoen National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติน้ำตกพญาเจริญ) Tambon Chongkhap (Tel: 0 5550 0906 or the office of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, Bangkok Tel: 0 2562 0760), www.dnp.go.th, 50 rooms: 500-1,500 baht

So-O Good View and Resort (ซอโอ กู๊ดวิว&รีสอร์ท) 137 Mu 7 Tambon Chongkhap (Tel: 0 5580 4358, 08 1046 3830) 50 rooms: 300-700 baht

Amphoe Umphang

Ban Phak Rin Nam Pa Kha (บ้านพักริมน้ำป่าคา) 339 Mu 1 (Tel: 0 5556 1028) 7 houses: 300-500 baht

Ban Prukchaya Resort (บ้านพฤกษ์ชญา รีสอร์ท) 186 Mu 1 Ban Mai Tha Pae (Tel: 0 5556 1308, 08 7268 7976, 08 1123 7307) www.banphurkchaya.com 6 rooms: 800-1,000 baht

Ban Suan Bunyaphon (บ้านสวนบุญญาภรณ์) 41 Mu 1, Umphang Road (Tel: 0 5556 1093 Bangkok Tel: 0 2589 4307) 8 houses: 1,800-2,000 baht

Ban Suan Purin (บ้านสวนภูริณิ) 8 Mu 3 (Tel: 08 1953 4731) 4 rooms: 400 baht

Ban Suan Sak Spa Resort (บ้านสวนสักสปา รีสอร์ท) 58 Mu 6 Umphang-Palatha Road, Umphang (Tel: 0 5556 1169, 0 5556 1605, 08 9839 5308, 08 4505 5889) www.bansuansak.webs.com 9 rooms: 350-500 baht, 4 houses: 1,000-1,500 baht

Bun Chuay Camping Tour (บุญช่วยแคมป์ปิ้งทัวร์) 360 Mu 1, Prawetphaiwan Road (Tel: 0 5556 1020) www.boonchuaytour.com, 6 rooms: 250-500 baht

Bun Lam Tour (บุญล้ำ ทัวร์) 438 Mu 1, Sukhumwattana Road, Tambon Umphang (Tel: 0 5556 1021, 08 1887 0653) 14 houses: 500-1,000 baht

Camp Suk Sathien (แคมป์สุขเสถียร) 303 Mu 4, Tambon Mae Klong (Tel: 0 5580 9140, 08 1811 1166) 26 rooms: 100 baht/person (exclude meals)

Dap Tham Tour (ดาบธรรมทัวร์) 513 Mu 1, Umphang Road (Tel: 0 5556 1038 Fax: 0 5556 1187) 6 rooms: 300-2,000 baht

Dok Siaw Tour (ดอกเสี้ยว ทัวร์) 96 Mu 1, Ban Maeklong (Tel: 0 5580 9080, 08 9860 5070) 10 houses: 300-500 baht

Gift House (กิฟท์ เฮาส์) 166 Mu 1, Tambon Umphang (Tel: 0 5556 1181) 8 houses: 200-400 baht

Ingdoi Resort (อิงดอย รีสอร์ท) 362 Mu 1, Tambon Umphang (Tel: 0 5556 1176) 8 rooms: 750 baht

Kanyaphak Garden Resort (กัญญาภัก การเดินท์ รีสอร์ท) 28 Mu 4, Ban Mae Klong (Tel: 0 5556 1253, 0 5556 1532) 10 rooms: 300-3,000 baht
King Phai Tour (กิงไผ่ทัวร์) 213 Mu 1 (Tel: 0 5556 1048, 08 9906 4572) www.kingphaitour.com 8 rooms: 350 baht

Kratom Luang Tin (กระต้อมลุงทิน) 389 Mu 1 (Tel: 0 5580 9117, 08 1740 0484, 0 5556 1411) 8 rooms: 100-500 baht

Mae Klong Resort (แม่กลอง รีสอร์ท) 139 Mu 1, Mae Klong Mai (Tel: 0 5580 9195, 0 5556 1054, 08 6211 5654) 14 rooms: 300-500 baht

Napha Tour (นภาพั้ว) 115 Mu 1 (Tel: 0 5556 1287, 08 1855 8754) 2 rooms: 500 baht

Pakayo Resort (ปากะญอ รีสอร์ท) 136 Mu 3 (Tel: 0 5556 1022, 08 9959 0989) 6 rooms: 500-1,500 baht

P.M. (พี เอ็ม) 162 Umphang-Palatha Road (Tel: 0 5556 1059 Fax: 0 5556 1294) 5 rooms: 400-1,500 baht

Phong Sai Riverside (ฟองใสริเวอร์ไซด์) 9 Mu 6 (Tel: 0 5556 1043, 08 7841 4284) 9 rooms: 500 baht

Phu Doi Camp Site (ภูดอยแคมป์ไซด์) 9 Mu 1, Ban Phu Doi, Tambon Umphang (Tel: 0 5556 1049, 0 5556 1580 Fax: 0 5556 1279) www.phudoicom, 7 houses: 1,000-1,200 baht (Tour operating, Camping, Vans for rent)

Ruean Thammachat (เรือนธรรมชาติ) 192 Mu 4 (Tel: 0 5580 9119, 08 1886 2126) 9 rooms: 250-2,000 baht

Seesan Umphang Tour (เสสัน อัมผาง ทัวร์) 44/1 Mu 1 Sukumwattana Road, Tambon Umphang (Tel: 0 5556 1391, 0 5556 1383, 08 1920 2453 Fax: 0 5551 5140) 5 rooms: 1,000 baht

Siang Zueng Resort (เสียงซึ้ง รีสอร์ท) 480 Mu 1, Sukhumwattana Road, Tambon Umphang (Tel: 0 5556 1031, 08 1283 9824 Bangkok Tel: 0 2733 8317, 0 2374 2036, 08 1267 8361 Fax: 0 2733 8317), www.siangzueng.com, 10 rooms: 500 baht

Suan Ruean Kaew (สวนเรือนแก้ว) 41 Mu 1, Umphang-Palatha Road (Tel: 08 1886 5226) 11 rooms: 100-500 baht

Thawatchai T.J. Tour (ทิวชัย ทีเจ ทัวร์) 620 Mu 1, Prawetphaiwan Road (Tel: 0 5556 1090, 0 5556 1327) 3 rooms: 300 baht

The Umphang Riverside (เดอะ อัมผาง ริเวอร์ไซด์) 148 Mu 1 Ban Samakki (Tel: 0 5580 9184, 08 6934 2871) www.umphangriverside.com 3 houses: 800-1,000 baht

Thilosu Riverside (ทีลอซู ริเวอร์ไซด์) 7 Mu 1, Tambon Mae Klong, Umphang Road (Tel: 0 5580 9175, 0 5580 9104, 08 1862 0533), www.theelorsuriverside.com, 17 rooms: 600-3,000 baht

Ton Toei River Hill (ตันเตย ริเวอร์ฮิลล์) 117 Mu 2, Tambon Mae Klong (Tel: 0 5556 1204) 10 rooms: 100-500 baht

Tukasu Cottage (ตุกะสุ คอทเทจ) 40 Mu 6, Tambon Umphang (Tel: 05556 1295, 08 1825 8238), www.tukasu.net 11 houses: 600-1,800 baht

Umphang Country Hut (อัมผาง คันทรี ฮัท) 438 Mu 1, Umphang Road, Tambon Umphang (Tel: 0 5556 1079, 08 4139 9927) 27 rooms: 500-700 baht

Umphang Hill Resort (อัมผางฮิลล์ รีสอร์ท) 99 Mu 3, Umphang-Palatha Road, Tambon Umphang (Tel: 0 5556 1063-5) 27 rooms: 1,000-2,000 baht

Umphang House (อัมผาง เฮาส์) 241 Mu 1 Sukhumvit Road, Tambon Umphang (Tel: 05556 1511, 08 9568 5273) 8 rooms, 3 houses: 200 baht

Umphang Jungle & Raft (อัมผาง จังเกิล แอนด์ ราฟท์) 663 Mu 1 (Tel: 0 5556 1247) 4 houses: 1,500 baht

Umphang Tourism (อัมผางการท่องเที่ยว) 4 Mu 1 (Tel: 0 5556 1374) Tour Operator

Umphang Triangle Tour (อัมผาง ไตรแองเกิล ทัวร์) 6 Mu 4 (Tel: 0 5556 1052) 6 houses: 250-300 baht

Umphangki Resort (อัมผางคี รีสอร์ท) 3 Mu 1 (Tel: 0 5556 1429, 08 9676 3721) 3 houses: 400 baht

Umphang Smilehouse (อัมผาง สไมล์เฮาส์) 82 Mu 6 Pala-Umphang Road, Tambon Umphang (Tel: 0 5556 1430, 08 5270 8249) 16 rooms: 750-1,200 baht

Villa Teelorsu (วิลล่า ทีลอซู) 24 Mu 3 Tambon Nong Luang (Tel: 08 4494 0349, 0 5550 0065) www.villa-teelorsu.com 5 rooms: 300 baht

Wiriya Village and Resort (วิริยา วิลเลจ แอนด์ รีสอร์ท) 708 Mu 1 Umphang-Palatha Road, Tambon Umphang (Tel: 0 5556 1066, 08 7194 9424 Fax: 0 5556 1620) www.wiriyavillage.com 14 rooms: 1,000 baht

Restaurants

Amphoe Mueang Tak

Baya Restaurant (ห้องอาหารบายา) in Raja Buri Boutique Hotel, 307/1 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Nam Ruem, Tel: 0 5557 2111 www.rajaburi.com (Thai, Chinese, international food)

Chid Chon (ร้านชิดชล) 276/16 Thai Chana Road, Tel: 0 5551 2366 (Thai Food)

Iyara Wadi (ร้านไยาราวดี) 4/4 Mu 7, Tambon Pamamuang, Tel: 0 5555 8013 (Thai Food)

Kiang Nam (ร้านเคียงน้ำ) Tambon Mae Tho, Chedi Yutthahatthi Road, Tel: 0 5589 4069 (Thai Food)

Krua Kaset (ร้านครัวเกษตร) 208 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Nam Ruem, Tel: 0 5554 0459 (Thai Food)

Krua Mak Mai (ครัวแม่ไม้) 158/1 Mu 9, Tambon Nam Ruem, Tel: 0 5551 2653, 08 7200 0898 (Thai Food)

Krua Mali (ร้านอาหารมาลี) Mu 9, Tambon Wang Hin, Tel: 0 5551 4012 (Thai Food)

Krua Mueang Nan (ร้านครัวเมืองน่าน) 123 Mu 9, Tambon Wanghin, Tel: 0 5589 1134 (Northern Thai Food)

Krua Rao Aeng (ร้านครัวเราเอง) Phahonyothin Road, Tel: 08 9640 2413 (Thai Food)

Mai Ngam Restaurant (ห้องอาหารไม้งาม) Wiang Tak Hotel 1, Mahatthabamrung Road, Tel: 0 5551 1910

Nam Pet (ร้านน้ำเพชร) Chomphon Road, Tel: 0 5551 1220 (Thai Food)

Naruemon Naem Nueang (ร้านนฤมลแนมเนือง) Kittikachorn Road, Tel: 0 5551 5134 (Vietnamese Food)

Peek Mai (ร้านปึกไม้) 8/2 Tambon Pamamuang, Chediutthahathi Road, Tel: 0 5555 8380 (Thai Food)

Preedi Photchana 1 (ร้านปรีดีโภชนา ๑) PTT Gas Station, Phahonyothin Road, Tel: 0 5589 3042 (Thai Food)

Preedi Photchana 2 (ร้านปรีดีโภชนา ๒) Caltex Gas Station, Phahonyothin Road, Tel: 0 5589 6125 (Thai Food)

Steak Lansang (ร้านสเต็กลานสง) 95/2 Tak-Mae Sot Road, Tel: 08 4623 4544

Suthaphotchana 1 (ร้านสุธาโภชน ๑) PTT Gas Station, Phahonyothin Road, Tel: 0 5589 3240, 0 5551 1476 (Thai Food)

Suthaphotchana 2 (ร้านสุธาโภชน ๒) Phahonyothin Road, Tel: 0 5589 7089 (Thai Food)

Tak Steak House (ร้านตากสเต็กเฮาส์) Phahonyothin Road, Tel: 0 5589 0716

Thai Fin Food (ร้านไทยฟินฟู้ด) 119/3 Mu 11, Tak-Mae Sot Road (Tel: 08 6929 5344)

U win (ร้านยูวิน) 1/1 Mu 5, Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Nam Ruem, Tel: 0 5551 3709 (Thai Food, Noodles)

Wandi (ร้านวันดี) Phahonyothin Road, Tel: 0 5589 6139 (Thai food)

Noodles (Kuai Tiaw)

Kuai Tiaw A-Pae (ร้านก้วยเตี่ยวอาแปะ) in front of Tak provincial office, Tel: 0 5554 1537

Kuai Tiaw Chalawan (ร้านก้วยเตี่ยวชาละวัน) Mahatthabamrung Road, Tel: 0 5551 2031

Kuai Tiaw Luk Chin Mueang Tak (ร้านก้วยเตี่ยวลูกจีนเมืองตาก) in front of Tak Stadium, Tel: 0 5551 2581

Kuai Tiaw Rue Rim Ping (ก้วยเตี่ยวเรอริมปิง) 244 Chomphon Road, Tambon Nong Luang, Tel: 08 6926 3619

Kuai Tiaw Yai Bang (ร้านก้วยเตี่ยวยายบาง) Ban Hua Diat, Ramkhamhaeng Road, Tel: 0 5551 2674

Amphoe Mae Sot

Asia Steak House (ร้านเอเชีย สเต็กเฮาส์) Asia Road, Tel: 08 1688 9077 Mon-Fri 11.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m., Sat-Sun 11.00 a.m.-10.00 p.m.

Bo Kung Phao (ร้าน บ. กุ้งเผา) 760/1, Intharakiri Road, Tel: 0 5553 1353, 08 1962 7929 (Seafood)

Khanom Chin Khayum (ร้านขนมจีนขยุ่ม) 59/9 Asia Road, Tel: 0 5553 3916

Khao Mao Khao Fang (ร้านข้าวเม้าข้าวฟ่าง) Mae Sot-Mae Ramat Road, Tel: 0 5553 2483 (Thai Food)

Kraphopla Rim Moei (ร้านกระเพาะปลาริมเมย) 147 Mu 2, Asia Road near Rim Moei market,

Tambon Thasailuad, Tel: 0 5556 3251, 0 5556 3030

Krua Chit Wana (ร้านชิตวนา) 142 Chit Wana Road, Tel: 0 5553 2614 (Thai Food)

Kwang Tung (ร้านกวางตุง) 2/1 Soi Sri Phanit, Tel: 0 5553 2030 (Thai Food, Chinese Food)

Phon Chai 2 (ร้านพรชัย ๒) 203 Intharakiri Road, Tel: 0 5553 1067 (Thai Food, Chinese Food)

Phon Chai 3 (ร้านพรชัย ๓) 334 Asia-Talad Rim Moei Road, Tel: 0 5556 1008 (Thai Food, Chinese Food)

Suki Mofai (ร้านสุกี้หม้อไฟ) 61/1 Prasatwithi Road, Tel: 0 5553 3543

Tang Lak (ร้านตั้งหลัก) 121/1 Prasatwithi Road, Tel: 0 5553 1295 (Thai Food)

Thantawan Wattana Village Resort (ร้านทานตะวัน วิลเลจ วิลเลจ รีสอร์ท) 373 Mu 2, Tambon Prathat Phadaeng, Tel: 0 5553 2305, 0 5553 1951 (Thai, Chinese, French food)

Amphoe Mae Ramat

Ngao Phai (ร้านอาหารเงาไฟ) 181/2 Mu 7 Ban Huay Bong, Tambon Mae Charao, Tel: 0 5580 2056, 08 1039 8601, 08 7847 2613 (Thai food)

Sri Prai (ศรีไพร) 257 Mu 4 Mae Ramat-Tha Song Yang Road, Tambon Mae Ramat, Tel: 0 5558 1777, 08 7198 3980 (Thai food)

Amphoe Tha Song Yang

Krua Jae Ung (ครัวเจียง) 99 Mu 3 Tambon Mae Song (Thai food)

Amphoe Umphang

Khun Tom (ร้านคุณต้อม) 15/1 Prawetpaiwan Road, Tambon Umphang, Tel: 0 5556 1207

Nong Kung (ร้านน้องกุ้ง) 329 Mu 1, Tambon Umphang, Tel: 0 5556 1067 (Thai Food)

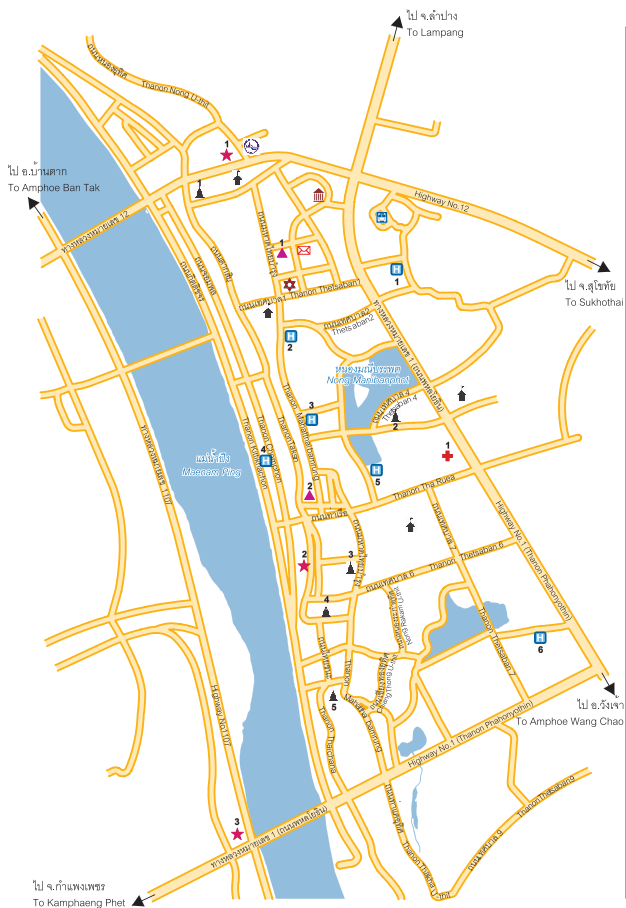
USEFUL CALLS

Provincial Public Relations	Tel. 0 5551 3584
Tak Provincial Office	Tel. 0 5551 1546, 0 5551 2092
Amphoe Mueang Tak Office	Tel. 0 5551 1007
Amphoe Mae Sot Office	Tel. 0 5553 1077
King Tak Sin Maharat Hospital	Tel. 0 5551 1024-5
Mae Sot Hospital	Tel. 0 5553 1224, 0 5553 1229
Amphoe Mueang Tak Police Station	Tel. 0 5551 2191
Amphoe Mae Sot Police Station	Tel. 0 5553 1122, 0 5553 1130
Amphoe Umphang Police Station	Tel. 0 5556 1011, 0 5556 1112
Highway Police	Tel. 0 5551 1340, 1193
Mae Sot Tourist Police	Tel. 0 5553 1385, 0 5553 5505
Mae Sot Immigration Office	Tel. 0 5556 3002-4
Mae Sot Customs Office	Tel. 0 5556 3431, 0 5556 3095
Tak Tourism Business Association	Tel. 08 1886 6599



แผนที่ตัวเมืองตาก

TAK CITY MAP



- โรงแรม Hotel**
- 1 โรงแรมพนาสันต์ Phanasan Hotel
 - 2 โรงแรมเวียงตาก ๑ Wiang Tak 1 Hotel
 - 3 โรงแรมแม่ปิง Mae Ping Hotel
 - 4 โรงแรมเวียงตาก ๒ Wiang Tak 2 Hotel
 - 5 โรงแรมเมศวรวิลัย Mekwilai Hotel
 - 6 โรงแรมสวนสินการต์เดนท์ รีสอร์ท Suansin Garden Resort
- วัด Temple (Wat)**
- 1 วัดโบสถ์มนีศรีบุญเรือง Wat Bot Mani Si Bunrueang
 - 2 วัดมณีบรรพตวรวิหาร Wat Mani Banphot Worawihan
 - 3 วัดโพธาราม Wat Phocharam
 - 4 วัดสัตลาราม หรือวัดน้ำหัก Wat Sitalaram or Wat Nam Hak
 - 5 วัดเชียงทอง Wat Chiang Thong
- โรงพยาบาล Hospital**
- 1 โรงพยาบาลสมเด็จพระเจ้าตากสินมหาราช Somdej Pra Chao Taksin Maharat Hospital
- สถานที่สำคัญ Place of Interest**
- 1 ที่ว่าการอำเภอเมืองตาก Amphoe Mueang Tak Office
 - 2 สำนักงานเทศบาลเมืองตาก Tak Municipality Office
- สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction**
- 1 ศาลสมเด็จพระเจ้าตากสินมหาราช King Taksin the Great Shrine
 - 2 ตรอกบ้านจีน Trok Ban Chin
 - 3 ศาลหลักเมืองสี่มหาราช Si Maharat City Pillar Shrine

สัญลักษณ์ Legend

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|---|
| | ศาลากลางจังหวัด City Hall | | สำนักงาน ททท. Tourism Authority of Thailand |
| | ไปรษณีย์ Post Office | | สถานีตำรวจ Police Station |
| | โรงเรียน School | | ถนน Road |
| | สถานีขนส่ง Bus Terminal | | แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ Stream, River |

.6 .3 0 กิโลเมตร
Kilometers





แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดตาก

TAK TOURIST MAP



จ.แม่อ้อฮองซอน
Mae Hong Son

ไป จ.แม่อ้อฮองซอน
To Mae Hong Son

สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว , Tourist Attraction

- อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่อ้อ Mae Moei National Park
- ดอยมอญ Chong Doi Mon Chong
- เขตรักษาพันธุ์สัตว์ป่าแม่อ้อ Mae Tuen Wildlife Sanctuary
- ดอยสอยมาลัย Doi Soi Malai
- ผาสามเงา Pha Sam Ngao
- วัดพระบรมธาตุ Wat Phra Borommathat
- เจดีย์ยุทธหัตถี หรือเจดีย์เฉลิมพระเกียรติพระเจารามคำแหงมหาราช Chedi Yuthahatthi or the Chedi in Honour of King Ramkhamhaeng the Great
- วัดดอนแก้ว Wat Don Kaeo
- น้ำพุร้อนแม่อ้อและถ้ำแม่อ้อ Mae Kasa Hot Spring and Tham Mae Usa
- น้ำตกแม่อ้อ Namtok Mae Kasa
- ศาลสมเด็จพระเจ้าตากสินมหาราช King Taksin the Great Shrine
- ศาลหลักเมืองสี่มหาราช Si Maharat City Pillar Shrine
- อุทยานแห่งชาติลานสาง Lan Sang National Park
- อุทยานแห่งชาติตากสินมหาราช King Taksin the Great National Park
- ศูนย์บริการวิชาการด้านพืชและปัจจัยการผลิตตาก (ดอยมอญ) Hilltribe Development and Assistance Centre and Tak Plant and Production Factor Service Centre (Doi Muser)
- ศาลเจ้าพ่อพะวอ Chaopho Phawo Shrine
- น้ำตกเจดีย์โคะ Namtok Chedi Ko
- วัดไทยวัฒนาราม Wat Thai Watthanaram
- ตลาดริมเมย Rim Moei Market
- ศูนย์พัฒนา และสงเคราะห์ชาวเขา จังหวัดตาก The Hilltribe Training and Development Centre, Tak Province
- สวนเทพพิทักษ์ Thep Phithak Garden
- อุทยานแห่งชาติน้ำตกพาเจริญ Namtok Pha Charoen National Park
- น้ำตกนางครวญ Namtok Nang Khruan
- ดอยหัวมด Doi Hua Mot
- น้ำตกทีลอจ้อ หรือน้ำตกสายฝน Namtok Thi Lo Cho or Namtok Saifon
- ถ้ำตะเคียนปี่ Tham Takhobi
- น้ำตกทีลอซู Namtok Thi Lo Su

สาธารณรัฐแห่งสหภาพเมียนมา
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

จ.กาญจนบุรี
Kanchanaburi

จ.อุทัยธานี
Uthai Thani

20 10 0 กิโลเมตร
Kilometers

สัญลักษณ์ Legend

- | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------------------------|
| ⊙ | อำเภอ (District) | ทางหลวง | Highway |
| ★ | สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว (Tourist Attraction) | เส้นขอบเขตประเทศ | International Boundary |
| ✈ | สนามบิน (Airport) | เส้นขอบเขตจังหวัด | Province Boundary |
| 🌊 | แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ (Stream, River) | เส้นขอบเขตอำเภอ | District Boundary |

TOURIST INFORMATION CENTERS
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Fax: 0 2356 0746

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Amphoe Mueang Tak, Tak 63000

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e-mail: tattak@tat.or.th

Area of Responsibility: Tak



Kun Ban Di Waterfall



Information by: TAT Tak

Tourist Information Division (Tel. 0 2250 5500 ext. 2141-5)

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